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KOWLOON.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY

"Hongkong Telegraph"
for The South China Morning Post, Ltd.,
1 & 3, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1881
No. 14,000

六拜禮 - 號五廿月一英港香

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1941.

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Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

3,000 DIE IN STREETS OF BUCHAREST

ARMED IRON GUARDS & PEASANTS MARCHING ON RUMANIAN CAPITAL

Special to the "Telegraph"

LONDON, JAN. 24 (UP).—THE "DAILY MAIL" IN A REPORT FROM SOFIA STATES THAT 30,000 ARMED IRON GUARDS AND ANGRY ARMED PEASANTS ARE CONVERGING ON BUCHAREST FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEPOSING ANTONESCU.

The revolt is now approaching the proportion of a civil war. Iron Guard supporters amounting to at least 30,000 armed men are now converging on the capital from the provinces, bringing with them large bodies of peasantry, especially from Rumanian Transylvania, where there has been the greatest bitterness against the Vienna award, while the influence of M. Jaliu Maniu, who has always opposed General Antonescu's regime, is great.

BUCHAREST HEAVY CASUALTIES

RUSTCHUK, Jan. 24 (UP).—Between 2,500 and 3,000 persons have been killed in Bucharest alone according to news received here to-night. In the provinces of Brasov and Constanza and in Transylvania generally, the number was even greater bringing the total to more than 6,000 the report stated. Mass executions of Legionnaires are still going on.

Still Some Resistance

VICHY, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—While the rest of Rumania is reported to be calm, some small isolated centres of resistance to the Government remain at Bucharest according to a "Havas" dispatch from the Rumanian capital.

These centres of resistance, however, are rapidly being mopped up and order is said to have been completely restored in all the suburbs. Tanks are now being used in the capital where shots are still heard from time to time. All shops, including chemists' establishments, have been looted while synagogues throughout the city are in flames.

The number of dead and injured as the result of the revolt is feared to be high. The largest number of victims is believed to have resulted from the fighting round the Prime Minister's office and the Prefecture of Police.

The population appeared in the streets again to-day after the night of the few days.

Meanwhile it is stated that the Legionary movement is to be reformed and reorganised. Horia Sima, the Iron Guard leader, has been removed from that post and General Antonescu is to take over personal leadership.

Communications Resumed
LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—Direct telegraphic communication between Bucharest and London resumed.

TURN to Page 6, Column Five

Riddled With R. A. F. Bombs
Important Italian Points Heavily Attacked

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—Bomber aircraft of the R.A.F. again attacked Apollonia yesterday, says a Middle East communique issued to-day. Bombs straddled barracks and the southern edge of an aerodrome, starting a number of fires that could be seen 35 miles away.

As a result of this action four Savoia 81s were completely destroyed and other enemy aircraft were severely damaged. Administrative buildings on the aerodrome were bombed.

Neghelli, 250 miles south of Addis Ababa, was also attacked and administrative buildings in the town were damaged and torries were successfully bombed.

At Keru, some enemy bombers escorted by fighters, were intercepted by South African aircraft and in the ensuing engagement one Caproni 133 was shot down and others were damaged. An additional Caproni 133 was destroyed on the ground.

From all these operations, our aircraft returned safely to their bases.

MR ROOSEVELT'S FAR EAST MOVE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Dome).—President Roosevelt's decision to send his administrative assistant, Mr. Laughlin Currie, to Chungking in the near future, was interpreted by the "Washington Post" as a sign that President Roosevelt plans to take "momentous steps" in the Far East.

However, it is reliably learned that Mr. Currie's visit does not foreshadow any important new move on the part of the United States.

Meanwhile, officials are of the opinion that Mr. Currie's trip is connected with the recent United States' loans to stabilize the Chungking regime's currency.

Indo-China And Thailand Agree To End Dispute

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The governments of Thai and Indo-China have formally accepted the Japanese Government's proposal to settle the border disputes peacefully, it was announced here to-night by the Board of Information.

The announcement said that the Thai and Indo-China governments have not only agreed to end the border hostilities but have also agreed to hold a conference in Tokyo soon to carry out negotiations for a peaceful settlement with the Japanese Government acting as mediator.

It is understood that Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, submitted the Japanese proposal to the governments of Thai and Indo-China on January 20.

Questions In Diet

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, Jan. 24 (Dome).—Establishment of the Greater East Asiatic sphere of common prosperity is an absolute necessity to Japan's national existence, the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, declared replying to a question by Mr. Hyogoro Sakurai at the Lower House Budget meeting.

Mr. Sakurai declared "We think we have discovered for the first time the goal of our national progress. I would like to know the national intention regarding the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic sphere of common prosperity."

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka said, "We expect to realize the spirit of Hakko Ichiu (universal brotherhood) inspiring the foundation of our country. As the first step towards this object, our national ideal will be established in the Greater East Asiatic sphere which will set an example to the construction of a new world order. Establishment of the Greater East Asiatic co-prosperity sphere is thus an absolute necessity to the self-defence of our nation."

Mr. Sakurai then asked why Japan is looking idly at the relations between Thailand and French Indo-China.

Mr. Matsuoka replied that Japan is endeavouring to see that these relations are settled as soon as possible. "I think the Government will let the nation know the results of its efforts in the near future," he said.

Tokyo Conference

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (Dome).—Thailand and French Indo-China have accepted the Japanese proposals for a peaceful settlement of their border dispute, it was announced last night by the Information Board.

The announcement said that the Thai and French Indo-China Governments have not only agreed to end their border hostilities immediately, but have also agreed to hold a conference at Tokyo to carry out negotiations for a peaceful settlement, with the Japanese Government acting as the mediator.

It is understood that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, has submitted the Japanese proposal to the Thai and French Indo-China Governments.

Ship Load Of Refugees

Sails From Marseilles

MADRID, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The French ship Alsina, carrying over 1,000 refugees from France, Holland and Belgium, and 150 Spanish refugees, has left Marseilles for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

The passengers include Senor Zamora, the first President of the Spanish Republic, and four members of his family.

Shanghai Shooting: Hayashi To Be Charged

Special to the "Telegraph"

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Japanese Consulate General announced that Hayashi had been found to be the perpetrator of the shooting, and he will be tried at the earliest possible moment. The incident was a most regrettable one, said the Japanese authorities, and thorough precautions would be taken to prevent a recurrence.

They said that the Japanese ratenayers were determined to "fight to the limit to gain approval for their proposal," but "legitimate means only would be recognized." A defeat would be accepted in good grace if rejected by the voters.

Consul General, Mr. Horuchi, visited Mr. Keswick at the hospital this morning. The Japanese appreciated Mrs. Keswick's display of sympathy when she visited Mr. Okamoto at the hospital last night.

TRIAL AT NAGASAKI
SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (Dome).—With the preliminary examination by local Japanese Consular Police, com-

TURN to Page 6, Column Five

H.K. Doctors Must Know English

New Conditions Laid Down

A draft Bill to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1935, is published in to-day's Government "Gazette" and will shortly be introduced before the Legislative Council. Under the new Bill, medical or surgical practitioners will be required to possess an adequate knowledge of the English language, both spoken and written.

Such a requirement, according to the "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill, appears particularly necessary in view of the fact that some of them have obtained their degrees, diplomas or licences in medicine and surgery in medical schools abroad where no knowledge of the English language is necessary.

Moreover, an amendment of this nature is recommended by the Medical Board who have found in a number of disciplinary inquiries recently held by them that the practitioner concerned had no knowledge whatsoever of the English language and pleaded this fact in extenuation for the breach of regulations and for the disregard of warning notices sent by the Medical Department.

Middle Course

The new Bill also provides the Medical Board with a middle course in dealing with offenders. Under the principal Ordinance, the Board is restricted to either censuring the offender or direct that his name be struck off the register. Such drastic punishment which they had occasion to impose in recent inquiries had been a matter of comment, and the Board is of the opinion that they would have been in a much better position to deal with some of the cases if there had been a middle course open to them.

The Board recommends that they should be given power to suspend a registered practitioner convicted of an offence or guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect, and also to order costs to be paid by parties attending the inquiries, and that provision be made for such orders to be enforced in the Supreme Court in the same manner as judgments or orders of the Court to the like effect.

NO "TELEGRAPH" NEXT MONDAY

Monday next, being Chinese New Year Day, and a public holiday, the "Hongkong Telegraph" will not publish, but will resume publication on Tuesday.

Chinese Amahs Buying Derby Sweep Tickets

Chinese amahs are again buying large blocks of tickets in the special Dollar Sweep on the Hongkong Derby.

A syndicate of 60 amahs in the Happy Valley district has purchased no less than 5,000 tickets. Each member of the syndicate has contributed \$100. Another syndicate of 123 amahs has been formed in the Mid-Levels.

It will be recalled that in 1938 and 1939 syndicates composed of amahs had phenomenal luck, drawing in both years the principal prizes. Last year, when more than 700,000 chances

were sold, the first prize was won by members of the staff of Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

A total of over 175,000 tickets had been sold up to 5 p.m. yesterday. The rate of purchase is about 8,000 daily, said an official of the Jockey Club.

The Derby will be run off this year on February 17. The commission of 20 per cent. due to the Jockey Club will be divided equally between the British war funds and the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China, after printing and other expenses have been paid.

WAR IN ALBANIA

Italians Forced Back

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The Italians have been forced to withdraw to new strong positions much further to the rear as the result of a new Greek thrust, states a Greek press Ministry announcement quoted by the Athens radio to-night.

The Greek advance follows yesterday's capture of new heights, prisoners and material and was marked by great bravery and stubborn determination, the announcement said.

Evacuating Valona

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
STRUGA, Jan. 24 (UP).—Reports from the frontier state that the Italian authorities have ordered all civilians to evacuate Valona.

DEMANDS OF N. E. I.

Co-operation But Own Sovereignty

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The Netherlands East Indies have determined on their inclusion in the new world order fostered by foreign Powers, Mr. H. J. van Mook, Director of Economic Affairs, reiterated to the press, states a semi-official Japanese report.

"It is of vital importance that complete sovereignty be maintained and also that friendly economic relations be promoted without discrimination in the world of nations."

"There is no occasion to alter N.E.I. policy although the development of relations with our eastern neighbours constitutes an integral part of our economic policy, and we are determined to reject any form of co-operation implying preferential position of any country," the Minister is reported to have said.

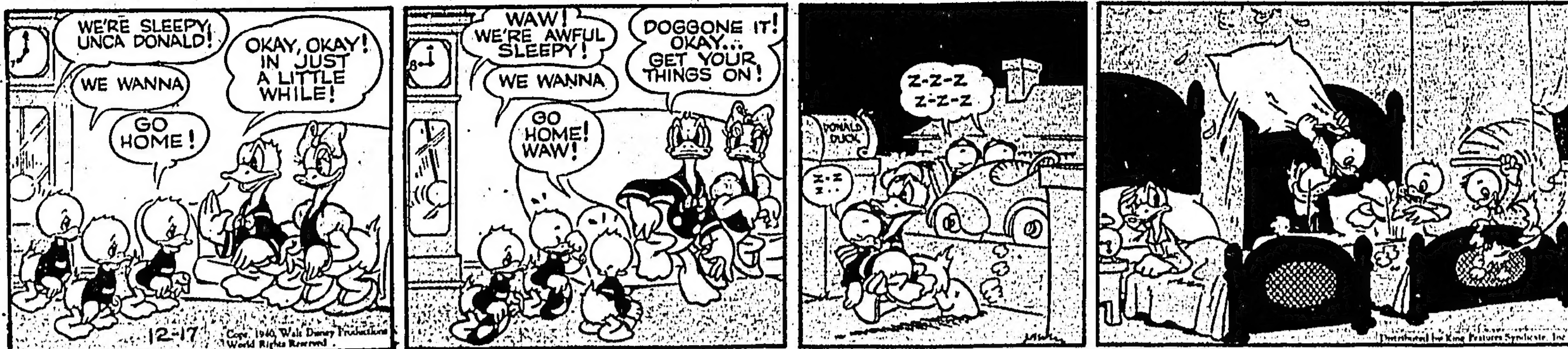
H.K. Police Reserve Appointments

The following appointments to the Hongkong Police Reserve have been made.

Mr. M. A. Johnson to be Assistant Superintendent with effect from January 14, and Mr. L. J. Davies to be Assistant Superintendent with effect from January 21.

DONALD DUCK

By Walt Disney



OUR ANNUAL
WINTER SALE
NOW PROCEEDING
BARGAINS in
ALL DEPARTMENTS
LANE CRAWFORD LTD.

Preventing American-Japan War Strong Philippines, East Indies Urged

BANDOENG, Java, Jan. 24 (UP).—The newspaper "Prengrerbode," commenting on President Roosevelt's recent fireside talk, declares that a strong Dutch East Indies and a strong Philippines are necessary to prevent a Japanese-American war.

"Prengrerbode" said an increase in the strength of these countries would "make the New Order in East Asia still more illusory and decrease the probability of a Japanese-American war."

"It is therefore in the United States' direct interest to supply the NEI with all war materials it needs for increasing its forces," continues the newspaper. "In a United States-Japanese war, the NEI and the Philippines will be the first lines, which need an enormous supply of war material."

Could Pay for Supplies
The paper urged Washington to investigate the possibilities of large-scale supplying of war materials to the NEI and the Philippines, adding that the NEI would be willing and able to pay for all war materials the United States could send it.

The paper said American aid for England was aimed in the first place at keeping the United States out of war and that it must be recognized no material price would be too high in achieving this aim.

President Roosevelt is convinced a German defeat by Britain is the only means to prevent a U.S.-German war, the paper pointed out. "Prengrerbode" compares the situation in the Atlantic with that in the Pacific and concludes that strengthening of NEI and Philippine armed forces is of paramount importance.

Counterfeiters Avoid World's Fairs

Counterfeiters avoided the two world's fairs last year. The U.S. Secret Service said it was pleased that out of the approximately \$60,400,000 spent at the New York Fair, only \$157 of counterfeit bills and \$507.65 of counterfeit coins were found.

At the San Francisco Fair, where visitors spent approximately \$8,000,000, counterfeit money totaled only \$20 in bills and \$40.20 in coins.

Abetz Is Hitler's Arch-Spy

Otto Abetz, the German Ambassador in Paris, is Hitler's arch-spy of the underworld.

Abetz likes to call himself the "Uncrowned King of France."

He assisted Laval when he tried to spin a web to decoy Marshal Petain to Paris.

"But," says the special correspondent of the Daily Express, "he is most unlike a spider. His carefully-parted fair hair, his wide-set expressionless cold blue eyes, his perfectly-tailored suits, and his graciousness do not suggest the German. Yet his eyes look dangerous."

"He was originally a poor teacher of French at Karlsruhe. He married a beautiful French woman and made friends with industrialists, deputies, journalists, and with Ribbentrop."

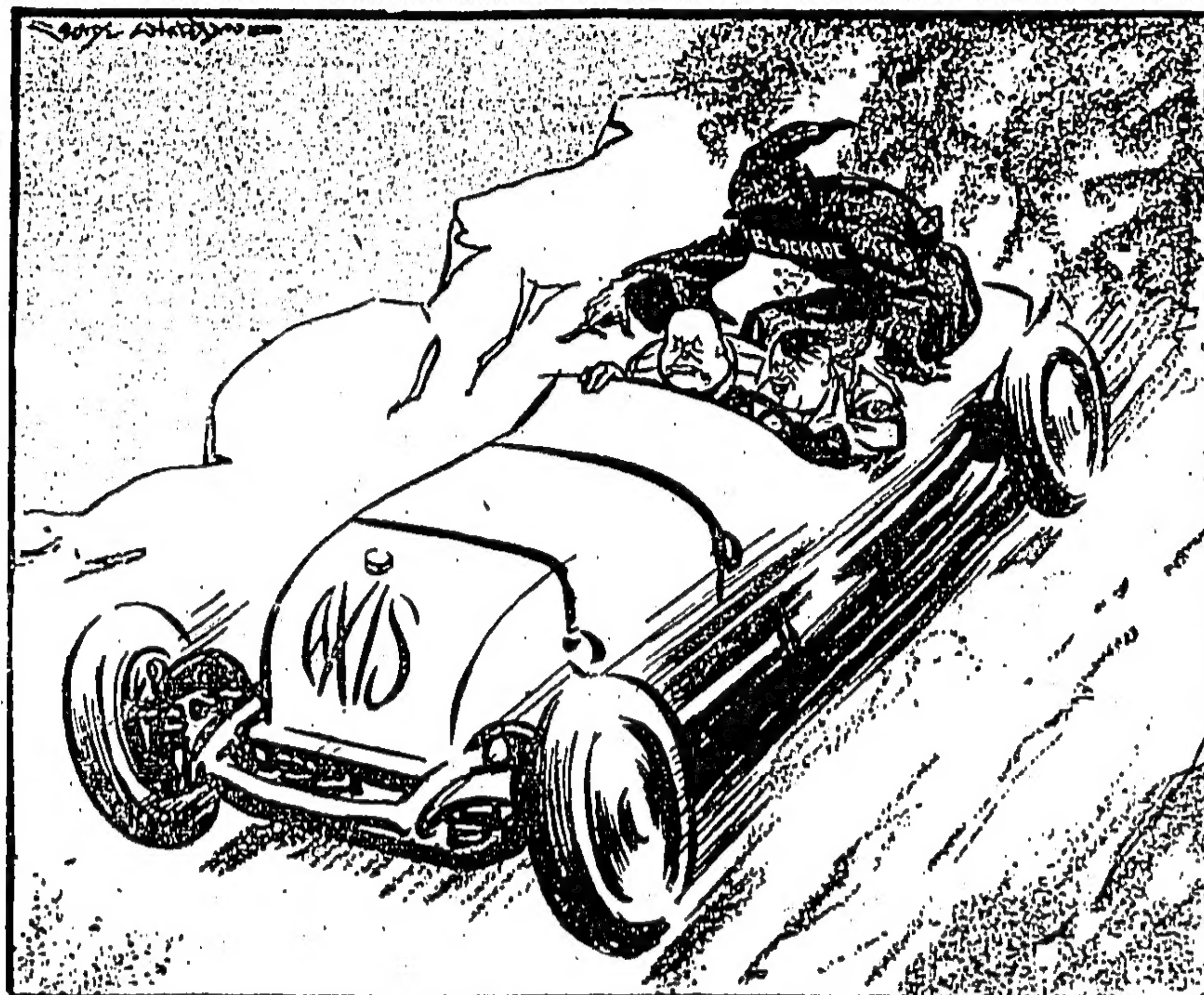
Ribbentrop Remembered

Ribbentrop, when he became Ambassador in London, remembered Abetz, who understood France, and after that things happened quickly.

Abetz has been living in Paris hotels, but took a salon where he poured out hospitality and formed the Franco-German Committee.

"Many distinguished Frenchmen visited the palatial house which Abetz mysteriously acquired in Berlin," adds the Daily Express.

"Madame Bonnet, whose husband was then Foreign Minister, became a great friend of Abetz and his wife. M. Bonnet became a shareholder in German dye works."



THE BACK-SEAT DRIVER.

CURRENT COMMENT . . . By Scrutineer

There was something inspiring in the broadcast description of President Roosevelt's inauguration at Washington which came over at 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning in Hong-kong.

The running commentary was vivid. There was a deep spiritual note in the chaplain's prayer as he called upon the nation to rededicate itself to God. The oaths were read out, and in firm voice, first the Vice-President, Wallace, and then the President, solemnly swore to uphold the Constitution. After the band of the United States marines had played the National Anthem, President Roosevelt, in measured tones and in confident tones, then made his inspiring defence of democracy as a form of government.

For him and the American people there was no other form. Lincoln, he said, had had to deal with the disintegrating forces within the state; to-day, America had to meet the menace from without. The American way of life, he said, came down from Magna Charta, was carried over in the Mayflower, found expression in the War of Independence and was finally enshrined in the American Constitution. Thus in words that left no room for doubt he showed that the ideals of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of the United States were derived from the same sources and they would be defended at all costs.

A hundred thousand people were present outside the Capitol, to see and hear what was taking place. The ceremony marked the beginning of a new presidential term of office, during which the most momentous events in world history would be enacted. The feeling one had as the prayers, oaths, and speech came across was that the nation was sincerely and dramatically dedicating itself with the President to a great spiritual cause.

THE DICTATORS' MEETING

The recent meeting between Mussolini and Hitler must have taken place in circumstances very different from those of the previous conferences at the Brenner and at Florence, when they met to divide the world which they were about to conquer.

Instead of meeting Hitler as an equal, the Duce went to Berchtesgaden as a suppliant. Instead of the boastful, square-jawed, dominating personality of 1940, he went in sackcloth with ashen face, to crave support for his shattered armies and to place Italy under the heel of Germany. Quisling and Antonescu handed over their countries intact, but Mussolini surrenders his, after proving how incompetent his leadership is.

have to be given to Hitler, while the odium of treachery and defeat will cling to Mussolini through the centuries. This, however, is precisely what Hitler really wanted. It would have been awkward, if the Italian armies had been successful, since Europe is not big enough to contain two dictators. Apart from that however, the failure of the Italians gives support to the Nazi theory that the Germans are the Herren folk to whom even Mussolini must pay homage.

"TELEGRAPH" SATURDAY FEATURE

There is no account of this meeting, but it is certain that it did not take place with the usual military display with bands, Italian flags, Swastikas and bunting and the theatrical accompaniment of Mussolini's object of the meeting. The subject of the meeting was not the Fuehrer could not possibly be marked by such honours. Albania, Tarraco, Sidi Barrani, Sollum and Bardia and now Tobruk—these names, though not emblazoned on the standards, were present in the minds of both the leaders and explained why nothing else could the chilliness of the reception.

ESSENCE OF NAZI DOCTRINE

As a commentary on the German occupation of Norway, nothing could be more eloquent than the German Norwegian phrase book edited by Lieut Colonel F. Sulzberger. It comes from Oslo and contains the following sequence of questions and commands in the section designed for soldiers on duty:—

"Are you the mayor?"
"Open all the Cabinets."
"How many kronen are there?"
"Write down the amount here."
"Have you any money anywhere else?"
"I confiscate all funds."

In these few pithy sentences we have the sum and substance, the spirit and the essence of the whole Nazi doctrine. No volume could give it so succinctly, so tersely and so vividly. It is all there in seven brief clauses. In the United States, they call this form of crime 'gangsterism'; in Germany, Nazism.

ONE-SIDED ALLIANCE

One of the strange features of this war is the readiness with which nations that have been grossly injured by Hitler enter into friendly

relations with him. Here is what he says about the Japanese in the Nazi bible, "Mein Kampf":—

"If from to-day all further Aryan influence on Japan were to cease, the present rise of Japan in science and mechanics would go on for a short time, but in a few years the spring would dry up; the culture of to-day would become torpid and sink back into sleep. Such a race may be called a heritor of culture, but never a creator of culture."

Here the Fuehrer, in order to emphasise the superiority of the Germans, expresses supreme contempt for his ally Japan, and the amazing thing is that the Japanese accept it. They have hundreds of German advisers in Tokyo, and so presumably they agree with Hitler that if they were withdrawn Japan would soon be in a bad way.

In other words, the Japanese are proclaiming to the world that they accept the creed of the Nazis that the Germans are the Herren folk, but in doing so the Japanese are confessing and accepting their own inferiority which Hitler has officially stamped on them.

Not only in words but in action is Hitler contemptuous. Germany as well as Italy refuse to recognise the Wang Ching-wei government, obviously because they have no faith in its survival. In other words, neither of Japan's allies believe that Japan is capable of establishing her new order in Asia.

Matsuoka and Prince Konoye, in spite of this lack of co-operation of Germany (Italy now does not count) in Japan's efforts to create a new order in Asia still express their hope for a German victory.

This one-sided alliance by which Germany is to get all the pence and Japan all the kicks may be a tribute to Japanese loyalty to her partner, but it is a grave reflection on her common sense and statesmanship. It is really astonishing that Japan should incur the enmity of the United States, and gravely imperil her future in order to assist Germany, which shows no sort of inclination to assist her.

THE 4TH ROUTE ARMY

The dissension between the Chungking and the Fourth Route Army is very regrettable, as the "Ta Kung Pao" remarks. Has it occurred because the pressure from Japan is lessening, and because the United States has adopted a strong policy against Japan? It is the unity of free China which has appealed so strongly to people in the United States, Great Britain and to Chinese overseas. There may be little or no sympathy with the Communist doctrine, but if the present opposition of the Fourth Route Army is due to a just suspicion of misgovernment and corruption in Chungking, then Free China is in great peril.

GREAT SHAVING TROUBLES ELIMINATED

WITH THE REMARKABLE NEW
Schick Injector RAZOR



1. **BLADE GUARD.** Schick abandoned its "tooth-type" guard for a flat, solid Guide Bar. Instead of furrowing the skin into ridges, it stretches the skin taut and flat holding the whiskers firmly upright. The blade cuts it off cleanly at the skin line, without "scratching", or skin nicks. You can shave "against the grain" without discomfort.

2. **BLADE CHANGING.** This automatic blade-injector cartridge contains the blades, sealed in a bath of oil, edges suspended in space. To change blades, you slip the injector into the razor head, pull and push the trigger... the old blade pops out, and a fresh blade slides in! Nothing to take apart or reassemble.

3. **BLADES.** Schick blades are twice as thick as most blades, able to take a keener edge, and hold it longer. Each blade is individually honed, stropped, inspected. No paper covering to rub and dull their edges. No danger in handling because you don't touch them.

4. **RAZOR HEAD.** Here's the trim, compact head, which gets right into those places which are so difficult to reach with ordinary razors. It is half the bulk of most other razor heads, but shaves just as wide an area. It is easier to handle, and gives cleaner, closer shaves in less time—with less trouble.

5. **CLEANING.** Here's how you save several minutes every day... no need to wipe and dry the Injector Razor after every shave... a flush under the tap and it's clean. You don't have to take it apart and reassemble every day.

complete with 12 blades
HK\$4.00



NO WONDER 5,000,000 MEN CHANGED TO SCHICK INJECTOR

Tomorrow morning you'll enjoy shaving with this remarkable razor... you'll experience shaving comfort never before realized and you'll be amazed at how it leaves your face smooth and clean with no burning sensation, nicks or cuts.

Step in today and buy a Schick Injector Razor.

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SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST
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UNITED STATES NAVY
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GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE MONEY

ONLY 50 cts.
KOWLOON FOOTBALL CLUB
CHINESE NEW YEAR DAY, JANUARY 27

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- Go up
- Wreath
- Forming party
- Truly
- Known (French)
- Tell
- Ancestor of Irish
- Vase
- Religious
- Pier
- Interact
- Lair
- Indigo
- White fur
- Cylindrical
- Yale University
- Atmosphere
- Items of property
- Interact on leaf
- Female servant
- Vernish ingredient
- Feline animal
- That things
- Badger
- Chinno
- Butter one who
- Venetian boat
- Compass point
- Delimiting
- List of names
- Germs

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DOWN

- More acid
- Loi
- Free eagle
- Lowest high tide
- Make fun of
- Regonet
- Trick
- Zealot
- Pretext doubly
- Draw out
- Common shrub
- Without liquid
- Goodness of vengeance
- Having line
- Shelley's nickname
- Organ of hearing
- French cathedral
- Ancient Persian
- Is inclined
- Formerly
- Leaven tightness
- Gift
- Part of skeleton
- Part of skeleton
- Long fish
- Man's name
- Toward
- Sharp in O

85-D78

1—Take for granted

Chinese New Year Soccer Ties Local Softball Talent To Turn Out In Force

Keen Interest Shown In League: Chinese Meet Army On Monday

(By "Scrambler")

NOW THAT THE INTERPORT with Shanghai is not taking place during the Chinese New Year holidays, chief interest during this period will lie in the Lai Wah Cup matches and the Kotowall Cup, although interest in the senior League is heightened by the defeat of the strongly fancied Eastern by South China last week.

South China and Sing Tao are both level, with Eastern trailing one point behind, and Sing Tao's match with Police to-day will be very much looked forward to, as the Guardians of the Law were victorious to the tune of three goals to one in their last encounter.

Sing Tao from all reports will not be taking things lying down, and they cannot afford even to drop a point. They have been at practice very assiduously, and from their past two displays, it will take more than the present Police form to down them.

Police possess a very robust defence, and their bustling methods in the last encounter more than upset the "Tigermen". With this experience, Sing Tao will go on the field well prepared for shock tactics, and Police will have to devise new schemes to overcome them.

In defence, Pope, Gough and North are a dour trio, but they may find that the Chinese have improved in their last outing against them, and whose scheming and short passing bouts may be just that too fast for them. Blackburn and Chan Kwang-yu are a reliable pair of backs and will in all probability find their task more difficult this time in keeping check on the nippy forwards.

In the front line, the Chinese wingers are fast, provided they can get away quick with their centres, but Howlett, Moss and Ferrier will find them hard. Although Howlett and Ferrier are also great schemers and triers, the backwardness of Moss as a leader will impede their progress.

The Chinese, since their defeat at the hands of the Navy, have improved, and now seem to have found their feet again. On present form, they are a force to be reckoned with, and with Leung Wing-chiu playing such a great game as a pivot, their intermediate line is hard to beat.

The backs are as steady as ever, and Cheong Wing-choy has lost none of his touch as a keeper. In the forward line, the artillery of Fung King-cheung combined with that of his inside men, will constitute a threat to any senior defence in Hongkong, and as stated previously, if they are able to reproduce their past form, I do not believe that the Police will be able to hold them.

Other League Games

TWO other Senior games are down for decision to-day. Kowloon will be at home to the lowly placed Saints, and Club entertain Royal Scots at Caroline Hill. The Saints have not been very encouraging of late, and I understand that Macdonald, their backbone in attack, may devote his time with his Regiment.

However, I do not see how the Saints will be able to overcome Kowloon. The latter have improved their team by the transfer of several of the Kwong Wah's foreign players.

The Saints have so far been unable to find a combination able to put up mediocre opposition, and the brunt of the defence has fallen on the shoulders of Dave Leonard, centre half, and Hussain and Bowen at back. Leonard in particular has put in a lot of work trying to keep the defence together.

In attack, they have a forward line that is small in stature although they have speed. Santos and Gomes are two great little triers, but the latter has not been seen lately owing to injuries. Cruz is another small player who is fast on the wing.

Better Balance

KOWLOON have a much better balanced team than the Saints, and their all round consistency will be the deciding factor. Their defence, with Ulrich playing as well as ever, is sound, and with Pereira, and Maxwell much the same, they are not wing halves, it will take more than the Saints forwards to get past them. In attack, B. Gosano will be a threat, and aided by Blake, V. White and Jorge, they should manage to obtain the necessary goals for victory.

Club Weakened

I AM of the opinion that despite their five goals to one defeat at the hands of Sing Tao last week, Royal Scots will be able to put it over the Club to-day. Although the Scots are not very versatile in attack, their defence

Teams For Cup Matches

Civilians

Lapley (Kowloon); Blackburn (Police); Ulrich (Kowloon); Pope (Police); Gough (Police); Maxwell (Kowloon); Fowler (Club); Ferrier (Police); B. Gosano (Kowloon); Howlett (Police); Rietsen (Club).

Chinese

Cheong Wing-choy (Sing Tao); Tsang Chung-wan (S.C.); Lee Tin-sang (Sing Tao); Lau Hing-choy (S.C.); Soong Ling-sing (Sing Tao); Hsu King-sing (Eastern); Cheung Yung-sum (Eastern); Fung King-cheung (Sing Tao); Y. K. Hui (Eastern); Lee Wai-long (S.C.); Hsu Ching-tau (Eastern).

Navy

Robinson; Roughley; O'Regan; Honeywell; Hilda; B. Phippens; Le Page; Hendy; Barber; Howitt.

South China

Tam Kwan-hon; Tsang Chung-wan; Lee Wook-wai; Lau Ching-sang; Lau Hing-choy; Tao Kam-hung; Lee Tak-kee; Chan Tak-fai; Lee Wai-long; Chow Man-chi; Lee Shek-yau.

Army

Bancker (Royal Scots); Nayanth (Royal Scots); Fraser (Royal Scots); Birrell (R.E.); Bright (Middlesex); Freshwater (Middlesex); Owens (R.A.); Hosack (Royal Scots); Fox (R.E.); Wei (R.A.S.C.); Duffield (R.A.O.C.); Reserves; Reynolds (Royal Scots); Lawton (R.A.); Pearson (Middlesex); Munro (Royal Scots); Feham (R.E.).

is sound, and against a forward line like Club's, they should be able to hold their own.

Club will find that they require the services of E. Strange and Ken Forrow very badly in defence. Upon the latter, the artillery of Fung King-cheung combined with that of his inside men, will constitute a threat to any senior defence in Hongkong, and as stated previously, if they are able to reproduce their past form, I do not believe that the Police will be able to hold them.

Fowler, with his bustling play, will find in the soldiers a stumbling block to his advances. Bickford and Rietsen should pair up well, and the chief danger will come from them. Provided their defence can hold out, Club's forwards can be depended upon to do their share of work, and may yet share the points.

Holiday Fare

OF the three games scheduled for the Holidays, the match on Chinese New Year is about the best, with the powerful Chinese XI meeting the Army. From past performances of the Chinese team, there seems hardly any team in Hongkong, that can match them. But football like any other game has its uncertainty, and anything can and does happen.

Remember the defeat of this very team (with the exception of Cheong Wing-choy) by the Scottish team in the International Cup? The Scottish team was composed chiefly of Royal Scots players (Army), and the same thing may happen again, although the Army have included at least five Junior players in their line up.

Civilians v. Navy

TO-MORROW on the Kowloon Ground, Civilians are meeting the Navy, and as in their other games, the sailors are an unknown lot, but there is too much individualism in their team. Take Phippens, for instance. Every time when he is in possession he refuses to pass with the ball, but instead tries to get it through all on his own.

A pass at the right moments would have reaped goals, but as it has been, they have lost innumerable scoring chances through selfishness. Unless the Navy concentrate on team play and combination, I am afraid they will go down to the Civilians.

Navy v. S. China

ON Tuesday Navy will play South China in the Kotowall Cup, and I do not see any chances of the Senior Service beating the Chinese.

The Japanese Collegiate swimmers who appeared in the European Y.M.C.A. pool in exhibition on Thursday. They were the successful competitors in the all-Philippine Meet held recently.—Ming Yuen.

"Pilgrim" Discusses Hockey Interport XI

IN VIEW of "other ranks" than officers of the Services not being permitted to leave the Colony for the Interport Hockey match,—a condition that will greatly weaken our attack—I will again put forward my suggestions with the reasons for the same.

The first and probably the final trial will be held on the Club ground, King's Park, at 3.30 p.m. this afternoon.

I suggest that the Colony's prestige in defence will be worthily maintained this year by the following:

Goalkeeper.—U. B. Souza (Khalsa).

Backs.—Man Singh (Police) and V. C. Bond (C.B.A.).

Halves.—M. H. Hassan (Khalsa), W. A. Reed (Club) and N. Whitley (C.B.A.).

There are, however, four or five others in defence who may be termed sound reserves. These are V. M. Benwell, R. G. K. Thomson, D. McLellan, R. Marques and A. M. Alves.

Consistent Form

ON current form, Souza has been more consistent than Benwell, but the latter has shown of brilliance, and if he strikes one of these patches this afternoon, I should not be surprised to see him chosen in preference to Souza.

Man Singh should get his place at right back, and if V. C. Bond has not shaken off his illness, Thomson may be chosen. Hassan, W. A. Reed and N. Whitley are certainly, subject to form being correct, R. Marques and Tony Alves, the Portuguese wing-halves are fine substitutes.

Attack Very Open

WHEN we come to consider the Colony attack it is going to be a big problem to the Selectors. We have not the players to-day as of old. That may be a croaking comment, but facts cannot be shelved.

My line of attack would be Lt. Ross (Punjab), Gurbachan Singh (Khalsa), Jasbir Singh (Police), E. Fowler (C.B.A.) and Narwant Singh (Police).

Reserves.—D. T. Smith and B. I. Bickford (C.B.A.).

Ross, though he lends the attack for his Regiment, is a speedy right-winger, and his experience derived in India should stand him in good stead. There is no competition for inside-right, and if G. Singh plays up to form I cannot see him being displaced.

Jasbir Singh is a fast leader and can shoot; he is not too individualistic and combines well when required. Ernie Fowler is in his correct place at inside left, and I only hope that to-day he can show some of his old form.

Narwant Singh, Police "B" centre-forward, is quite at home at outside left, and in this respect we are quite fortunate in having a good forward capable of filling either position without impairing his form.

Fifteen players will be chosen this afternoon, and a game will be arranged for the probable team on Tuesday next.

Starting Times At Country Club

The following are the starting times at the Country Club, Sheungshui, for Sunday:

10 a.m. E. J. M. Churn, Miss M. C. Churn.
10.10 A. W. Tammy, A. R. Pinn.
10.20 C. H. Sun, K. T. Tai.
10.30 Geo. Lee, V. T. Loy.
10.40 P. S. Silva, A. T. Lee.
10.50 T. Y. C. Lee, H. E. Lee.
11.00 W. Williamson, C. S. Thom.
11.10 H. Kew, E. P. Stevens.

Second Round matches of the Men's Foursomes will be played in the afternoon.

HOLIDAY SOFTBALL SCHEDULE

To-morrow

Junior Division
9 a.m. Chung Hwa v. V.R.C. (Kowloon F.C.)

MEN

First Division
10.20 a.m. St. Joseph's v. Canadian Chinese (K.F.C.)
11.45 a.m. Recreio A.C. v. Indians (K.F.C.)

Second Division
9 a.m. C.B.A. v. Cosmopolitans
10.15 a.m. Royal Scots v. Chung Hwa
11.20 a.m. V.R.C. v. Liga Portuguesa
12.45 p.m. South China v. R. Engineers.

INTER HONG

10 a.m. Shell v. Chartered Bank
2.15 p.m. Colony girl starlets v. Kowloon F.C.
3.30 p.m. H.K.D.C. Mohawks v. U.S. Navy

TUESDAY

3 p.m. H.K.D.C. Mohawks v. Portugal

"Kung Hay Fat Choy"

財 發 喜 恭

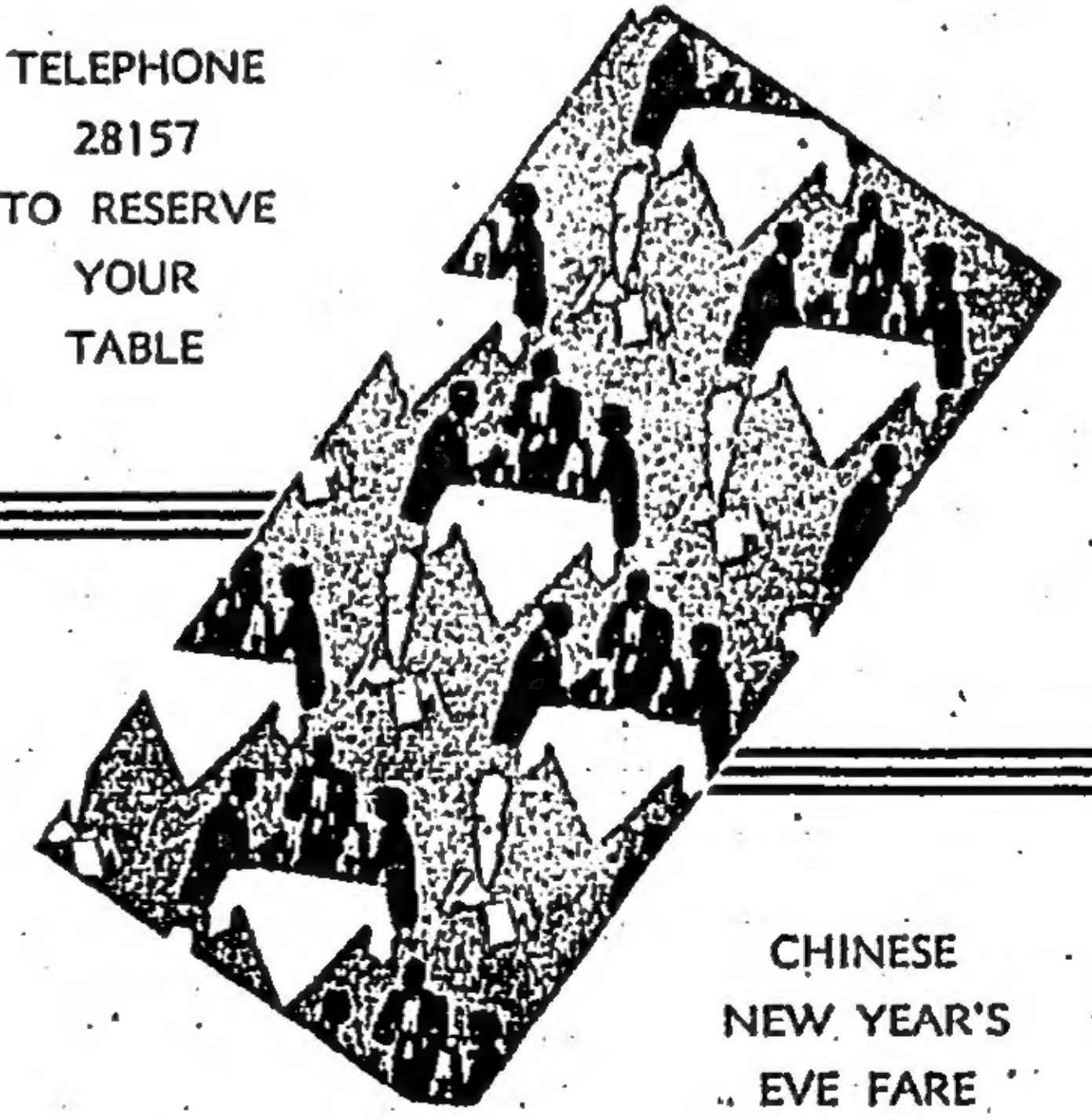
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(By "Ball Fan")

A SUPERIOR BRAND of ball will be soon, during the Chinese New Year holidays, when the cream of Hongkong's softball talent display their ability at the Kowloon ball park in exhibition games for charitable purposes. Sell-out crowds are expected to storm through the gates.

To-morrow's scheduled games will be slightly curtailed with only three games booked to be played at the Kowloon F.C. St Joseph's burly ballhawks will be out after their eighth victory when they clash with the underground Canadian Chinese nine.

Chung Hwa Maroons, with high prospects of carving first niche on the newly presented Linjap Trophy, will take a step nearer the coveted pennant when they take on Royal Scots in a Junior loop struggle.

"Top v. Bottom"
THE Canadian Chinese gang will clash with St. Joseph's ballhawks at 10.30 a.m. in a "top meets bottom" classic, with A. R. Kitchell, Chas. Figueroa and Nazy Nazarin telling just what it's all about. The Canucks will attempt to darken their clean slate (at the other end) with a miracle win over Dave Leonard's league leaders.

In Luke Yunn, Ross Mark, Herbie Quon, Johnny Belgrade and G. G. Lee, the Maple Leafs really have a classy array of ball tossers, and the breaks are due at any time now to back up the cellar-dwelling occupants.

The Saints will rely on Frankie Gosales to turn back the Maple Leaf threat with Hal Winglee behind the platter.

The Last Stand

AT noon, Recreio's rough riding Aces, senior league champions, will stage a last ditch stand in defence of their coveted title when they meet Nazy Nazarin's Indians.

Both teams play consistent ball out on the diamond with Recreio's Louisville-wadists showing more power at the platter.

Gerry Gosano, who has been hurling steady ball under the guiding influence of Chas. Figueroa, will toe the slab for the King's Park brigade and should come through with a hard-fought win. Hal Winglee, Herbie Quon and Stan Leonard will be calling them.

Trailing The Trophy

CHUNG Hwa Maroons can just about claim the Linjap Trophy if they take the clash against Royal Scots at 10.15 a.m. in a Junior loop game.

Daddy Sousa's Liga boys should give V.R.C. a tough tussle while South China, with Tommy Young, Baber Yum and Bill Kwan in the line-up, pack oodles of experience and will take R. Engineers into camp.

Cosmopolitans clash with Pinky Higgins' C.B.A. aggregation with the odds favouring Cosmos to eke out a win.

Charity Match

A record crowd is expected to wind its way toward the Kowloon ball park on Monday and Tuesday to take in the all-star games, in aid of the "S. C. M. Post" Bomber Fund and St Vincent de Paul Society.

Monday's opener at 2 p.m. will find the Colony's "dream team" of girl starlets in action against the Kowloon F.C.'s diamond artists. Abe Liu, Ernie Hearther and H. Wagoner are booked to referee this game.

In the nighttime the Ironquels Mohawks vs. U.S. Navy melee will produce a high grade, heavy-hitting game. The upper state Tribe have

Weekly Wind-up

Recreio gals seem to have lost the old zip of former years—Appet to be giving uncle Mike the run around—Gerry Gosano wears a real poker face out on the diamond—A typical contrast to Fung Law, Chung Hwa second string lassie. The slow plying game is another type of softball which has attained popularity in America—Older people take to this type of game eagerly—A sixteen inch ball is used—Each pitch must be thrown slowly and in such a manner that it describes a perceptible arch on its way to the plate—in Chicago III. over 2,500 teams play this type of game.

Frankie Neves is playing bag-up ball with Daddy Sousa's Liga gang—C.B.C. miss Tufty Chin on the hillcock—Tommy Chan's hook slide is a treat to watch—May Chung, scrappy Chung Hwa shortstop, was threat with Hal Winglee behind the platter.

Terry Leonard's injured foot is slowly rounding back into shape—A 3 and 2 call on the batter is often coined "full count"—Yvonne Tolle, Wahoon initial sacker, uses a peculiar outstretched stoop, to catch them as they slip across the diamond.

Dave Amper, Filipino Club mound ace, shows sparkling rhythm when toeling the slab—Reminds us of his "blueberry hill," across the bay—Normal playing time for a seven inning game is about one hour—Frankie Gosales, St. Joseph's southpaw, expects to head for Manila after the current season—Melvy Campos, former Panther, is now playing heady ball as hind smasher with Recreio's dandies.

The feminine starlets should take Kowloon's football clubbers in the holiday opener—Your guess is as good as ours in the U.S. Navy vs. Iroquois Mohawk nightcap—Portugal should give the five nation Mohawks a terrific game on Tuesday—The holiday games cease with class—Crowds will be out there good and early.

Kung Hay Fat Choy.

played consistent classy ball this season and have been a real treat to the cash customers in the stands. Abe Liu, Bill Woo and Nip Lum will call this one.

In Exhibition

HARRY Noronha's all-Portugal stars are booked to play the five nation Mohawks in an exhibition fray on Tuesday at 3 p.m. with Bill Woo, Tommy Chan and Nip Lum umpiring. The Portuguese gang take the nod in speedy fielding and fly-chasing, but the "Northwest Passage" Mohawks are clear-cut favourites with the willow-stick.

This game should be a red hot sizzling affair, with the breaks a real vital factor in the final count.



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U.S. Fighting Chiefs To Testify Secretly

Lend and Lease Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—General George Marshall, Admiral Harold Stark and Major-General Brett, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations and Acting Chief of the Air Corps respectively, have declined to give evidence before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the Lend and Lease Bill except in a secret session.

Announcement of this by the Committee Chairman angered Mr Hamilton Fish (Republican), who told the press that he would insist that the service experts appear before a public session. He declared that the Democratic majority were trying to arrange to hear the service men privately, adding, "the majority are afraid of what they might say after what Colonel Lindbergh said yesterday about the impossibility of this country being invaded."

The Committee rejected by 13 votes against 10 a motion by Mr Fish to have General Marshall, Admiral Stark and Major-General Brett from testifying publicly and decided to invite them to testify in secret.

Coal Burning Car Tested In China

KUNMING, Jan. 24 (Central News).—Mr. Chang Wei-yung, the inventor of a coal-burner engine for trucks, has been granted a five-year monopoly of his invention by the Central Authorities.

Only four ounces of coal are required for a distance of one li; the coal-burner engine can reach 150 li per hour. The engine does not damage the cylinder and is adapted to the use of both coal and charcoal.

New Vichy Council

VICHY, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—A body called the "National Council" and comprising some 200 members is to be constituted by law, according to the "Gazette" to-day.

Its functions will be purely consultative. Members will represent all "essential elements" of French life. Meetings will be secret with the head of the State, Marshal Petain, deciding on any details for publication.

CANTON MILITARY MOVES

Fortifications At Shumchun

NORTH KWANGTUNG, Jan. 25 (Central News).—The Japanese Command in Canton has made special military preparations both on land and in the Pearl River.

The Garrison Headquarters of the Boco Tigris Forts has been instructed to take extra precautionary measures in the Pearl River while about 2,000 Chinese able-bodied men have been commandeered and sent to construct defences.

Attack at Chaoan

HINGNING, Jan. 24 (Central News).—Chinese guerrilla bands operating in the Chaoan-Swallow area made a sudden attack at the outer defence points of Chaoan (Chaochow) at midnight on January 18. The Japanese troops stationed at these points were put to rout and two bridges and many telephone wires outside the south gate of Chaoan city were destroyed.

Aircraft Bomb Japanese

CHIANGTEH, Jan. 24 (Central News).—Japanese troops at Kiang-kow on the north bank of the Yangtze River below Ichang were heavily bombed on January 20 by a squadron of Chinese planes, resulting in a number of casualties.

Oxenham Dead

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—John Oxenham, the novelist and one of the most prolific authors of best-sellers for over 30 years, died to-day at the age of 80.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr Alexander Bruce Purves, Director of the Public Works Department, to be Accommodation Officer, vice Henry Joseph Pearce, Esq., M.C., with effect from January 10.

A notification in the Government "Gazette" states that Mr. Seiki Yano, Consul-General for Japan at Hong-kong, resumed charge of the Consulate-General on January 23.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—A United States delegation has arrived in the United Kingdom to discuss leased bases. It was officially announced in London this evening.

BRITISH ASSETS LIQUIDATED

Washington Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The liquidation of British marketable securities in the United States was the subject of a conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and British officials here to-day.

Sir Frederick Phillips, of the British Treasury, is quoted by the Dow-Jones Agency as saying that liquidations are proceeding at a satisfactory rate.

The Treasury estimates that at December 31, British holdings in marketable United States securities amounted to \$410,000,000.

Other quarters state that British officials will shortly reach the United States with a list of direct investments which may be sold to United States interests.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Kaffirs' Smart Recovery

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—One of the outstanding features of the Stock Exchange to-day was the smart recovery of Kaffirs on recent sellers turning buyers.

Elsewhere business was mainly slow. Industrials, after hesitation, became steady on the announcement that Woolworth's had cut 65 per cent. year was maintained at 65 per cent.

Among foreign shares, Belgian four per cent. and San Paulo seven per cent. coffee loan were prominent. Wall Street was steady.

Mendoza Becoming A

Pan-American Issue

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—A joint protest by all American republics against the detention of the French steamer, Mendoza, by a British armed cruiser within the Pan-American neutrality zone is suggested in a communication from the Foreign Minister of Panama to all Chancelleries of the American republics.

At the origin of this communication was a note addressed to the Government of Panama by the Brazilian Foreign Minister describing the seizure of the Mendoza as a "hostile act."

Willkie At Lisbon

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The Yankee Clipper, with Mr Wendell Willkie aboard, arrived at Lisbon this morning. Mr Willkie is en route to England.

Mr D. P. Legge has been appointed an acting Sub-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force with effect from January 5.

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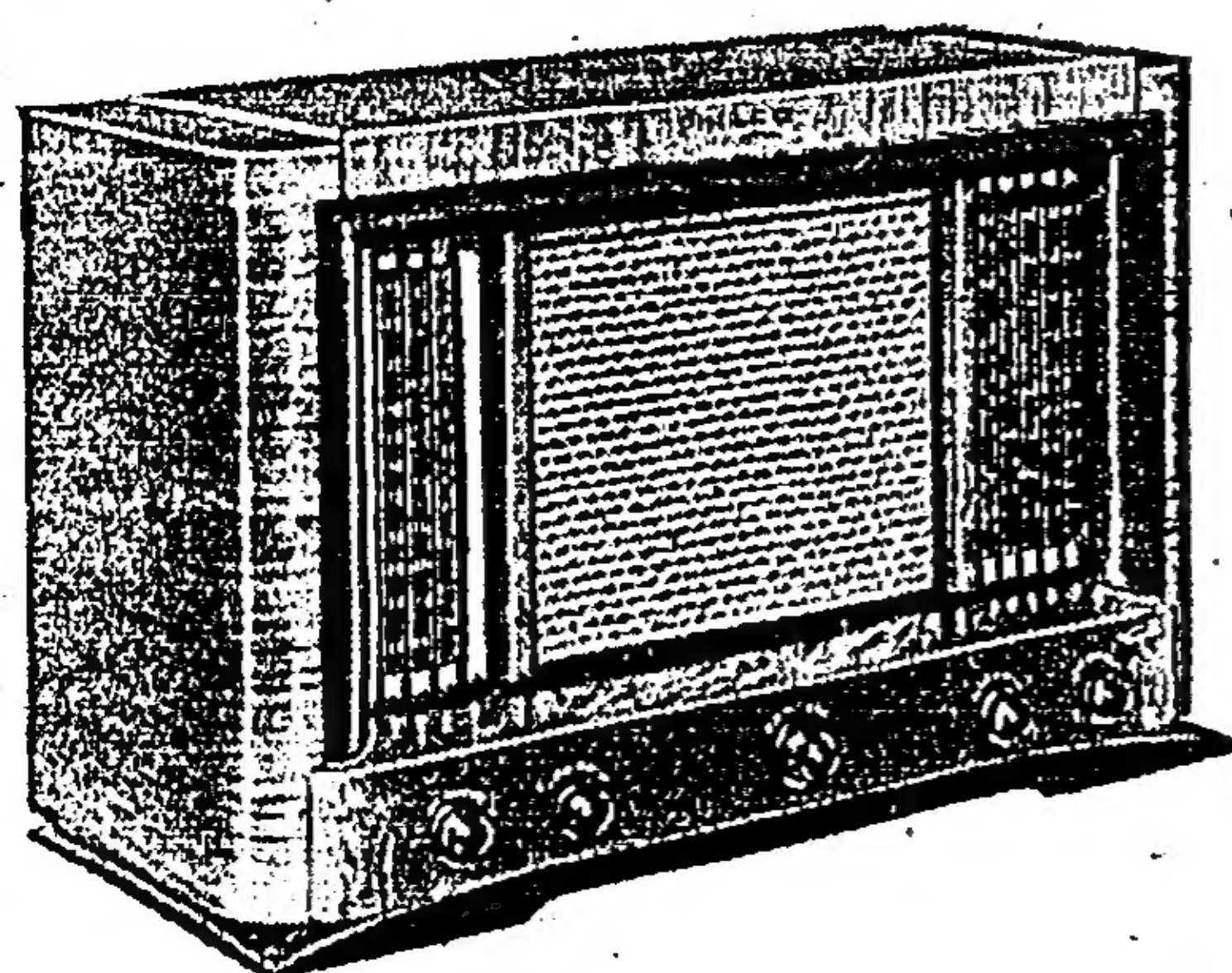
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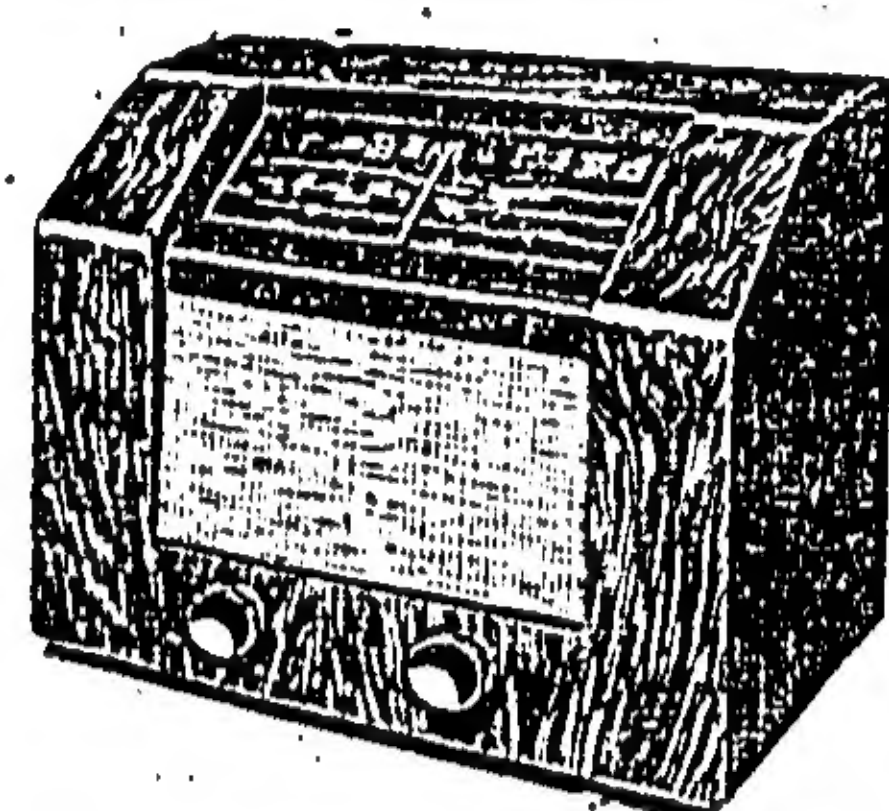
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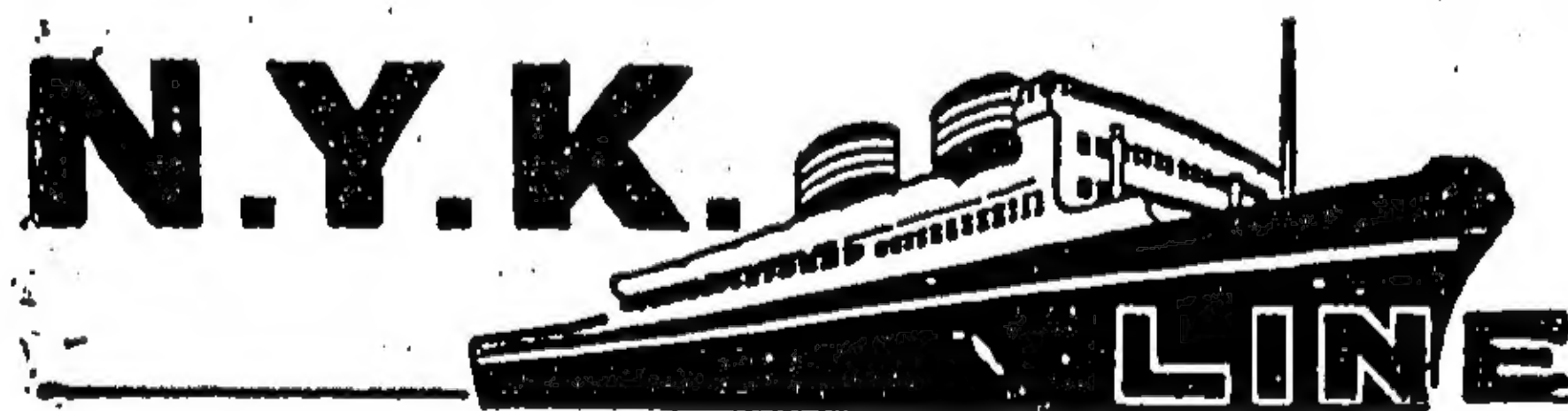
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Holyo Maru (starts from Kobe)	Sunday	2nd Feb.
NEW YORK via Japan & Panama		
Nozima Maru	Friday	31st Jan.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila		
Suwa Maru	Wednesday	29th Jan.
HAIIPHONG, SAIGON & MADRAS (Cargo accepted for Haiphong & Saigon)		
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo		
Haruna Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.
Toyama Maru	Tuesday	11th Feb.
RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore		
Toba Maru	Tuesday	28th Jan.
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CENTENARY

ONE hundred years ago today the Union Jack was planted on the peninsula of Stanley and the island of Hongkong became an integral part of the British Empire. From a malaria-ridden rock Hongkong has developed into a modern city, with populous environs, progressive urban areas and scenic beauty which has earned the admiration of visitors from all parts of the world. All this stands before us to-day as a testimony, not only to the courage and enterprise of those pioneers of the 19th century, but also to the sagacity and ingenuity of the people who followed them, both British and Chinese.

Within 100 years Hongkong has all but eradicated malaria, carried out one of the greatest afforestation schemes of all time, built itself a city, become one of the chief ports in the world, established commercial and industrial institutions known throughout the universe, built up finances, the buoyancy of which can hardly be challenged by any other part of the Empire, constructed magnificent roads, and converted the once barren and forbidding hills of Kowloon into a thriving urban area. These are amongst the Colony's achievements, the success of which defy qualification. They are truly superb and stand witness to a mighty effort.

Nevertheless rejoicing over these accomplishments should be tempered by the sober knowledge that much more could have been done within the 100 years and that important tasks lie ahead. Social services, comparatively speaking, have been sadly neglected. Government has never fully recognised their urgency; too much has been left to voluntary organisations, inadequately endowed for the stupendous tasks they have undertaken. It is significant that the social problems of overcrowding, slum areas, sanitation, inadequate standards of living amongst the poorer Chinese, and prostitution, are more acute to-day than ever before. The paradox presents itself that while the wealth of the Colony as expressed through its trade figures and Treasury returns is greater than at any time in the Colony's history, the economic plight of the great majority of its residents is steadily growing worse.

The pioneers of 1841 and their successors faced stupendous tasks, but there are many ahead no less great and demanding faith, courage and wisdom in order to fulfil them. Unless and until those tasks are tackled and accomplished, the splendid monuments which exist to-day of Hongkong's enterprise and greatness, will remain but a mockery. Pride and rejoicing over the past must be allied with a new determination to make the future even more worthy of glorious traditions.

Planning Post-War World

CLEMENT ATTLEE TELLS STUDENTS

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The pre-war world has gone and the changes brought about by this war will be no less great than those wrought by the last war. But plans for a new and fairer post-war world could not be left till peace-time and a start must be made now.

These points were made by Mr Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, speaking at Oxford to-night.

He hoped, he added, that after the war the securing of adequate food for all people would be a permanent part of national policy.

Britain would not be able to afford the "idle rich" class and equally those willing to work must not be denied the opportunity. "Unemployment must go."

He appealed to the younger generation to have faith in democracy. It was necessarily slow-moving and complicated but our institutions worked not through perfection of machinery but through the existence of the will to make them work.

Mr Attlee said that the nature of the conversation was not clarified, as no detailed information had been received from London, but the interview possibly took place in connection with the Japanese Foreign Minister's speech in the Diet on Tuesday.

Asked if any urgent question was pending between Japan and Britain, Mr Attlee replied in the negative, although he admitted the pending questions included the Bermuda incident. The Kanto Maru case had possibly been discussed, he added.

War Expenditures
TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Cabinet submitted to the Diet supplementary extraordinary expenditures and estimates, including the army and navy bills, totalling one billion yen for February and March.

The Finance Minister, Mr Kawai, explained that this was a temporary request on account of compilation of the current year's needs requiring more time owing to the international situation.

Informal circles said that extraordinary military expenditures were largely for the China war and totalled ¥4,460,000,000 between February 1940 and January 1941.

Industry Versus Cabinet
TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UP).—The "Asahi" said that regardless of opposition the Cabinet intends to submit a proposal to the Diet for revision of the general Mobilisation Law, under which the Government would be authorised compulsorily to establish, merge and dissolve "companies in general" for bolstering control of war time measures.

The proposal is important, because the Government would be enabled to re-organise existing industrial organisations.

MORE JAPANESE IN INDO-CHINA
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
HANOI, Jan. 24 (UP).—A Japanese source revealed this morning that a large force of Japanese troops had arrived at Haiphong "relieving the troops now stationed in Indo-China."

The total Japanese troops now in Indo-China greatly exceeds the number specified in the Japanese-Indo-China agreement made last September.

Prizes For Bomber Fund Raffle
The latest prizes to be donated for the monster Bomber Fund raffle are as follows:

One solid gold Rolex Imperial Oyster Chronometer Wrist Watch, value \$375, donated by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

One set of four Seiberling Tyres for passenger car, value \$200, donated by The Union Trading Co., Ltd.

One lady's silk dressing gown, value \$40, donated by the Tajmahal Silk Store, Ltd.

Italian Bond Issue
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ROME, Jan. 24 (UP).—It is announced that a new Treasury bond issue will be floated in the middle of February. It will bear five per cent. interest for nine years. The total amount of the issue has not been specified. This is the first bond issue by Italy since she entered the war.

Rumours About Spain
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ZURICH, Jan. 24 (UP).—It was persistently rumoured in Zurich banking circles throughout the day that "big things are happening in Spain."

ARMED IRON GUARDS MARCH

→ FROM PAGE ONE

tween Hungary and Soviet Russia has now been opened, according to a Budapest radio announcement to-night.

Conflicting Reports
BELGRADE, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—Following this morning's official announcement of the capture by regular troops in Bucharest of 800 rebels led by General Petrovicescu, lately Minister of the Interior, it appears probable that the back of the revolution has been genuinely broken.

By regaining possession of the Bucharest radio, General Antonescu has once more in his hands the most valuable instrument for calming the people.

Nevertheless conflicting reports continue to arrive here from Sofia. Passengers arriving in Sofia by air give vivid accounts of the confusion in the streets, which seemed to be on Wednesday were a veritable battlefield.

They add that certain elements of the Army have joined the rebels in spite of General Antonescu's denials.

Nazis Did Not Fight
The German Army, it is stated, has taken no part in the fighting.

The capture of Bucharest, where the main fighting occurred, is a big stone building in the main street of Bucharest and has a large court yard and is open to fire from three sides. Casualties on both sides, therefore, were probably heavy.

Considerable looting is reported to have occurred.

Already owing to the displacement of transport, there is a shortage of food. Passenger traffic was still forbidden on Wednesday, according to three passengers, who got away by air to Sofia.

The demand for cessation of hostilities by Boris Sina, the Vice-Premier and Iron Guard leader, yesterday is regarded in Belgrade as an important factor in the situation though why he was silent for so long remains unexplained.

A statement broadcast by Sofia radio to-day contains a warning to Bulgarians. Events in Rumania should be noted carefully in Bulgaria, the announcer said, and conclusions drawn from them.

Proclamation
BUDAPEST, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Bucharest Radio broadcast another manifesto issued by General Antonescu, this time towards the Army.

It says: "In the past two days our State has passed critical moments which have threatened its existence. We have been misled by Communist agitators who have tried to take over our Government by force."

"I have announced that at all costs I will fight to preserve our State. I summon you to obey unconditionally. In the 24 hours you have restored order to the State at the price of your blood."

"I express to you the recognition of a nation and the King's thanks. 'Long Live the King! Long Live Rumania! Have faith in me and our friends Italy and Germany.'"

New Party Formed
BUDAPEST, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Rumanian Legation announced that General Antonescu had formed a new party with the Iron Guards as the foundation. The Legion from to-day will be under his personal leadership and there will be a new order for Rumania.

Horin Sima Sought
LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—The people of Rumania were asked by wireless to-day to reveal the whereabouts of those prominent in the recent revolt, says a Bucharest message to the official German news agency.

Among those sought is Horin Sima, leader of the Iron Guard.

Shanghai Shooting
→ FROM PAGE ONE

pleated, Mr Yukichi Hayashi, chairman of the Shanghai Japanese Ratepayers' Association, who shot and wounded three Shanghai Municipal Council officials including Mr W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Council, a special ratepayers' meeting on January 23 will be sent to Nagasaki to face Court proceedings.

The incident is expected to be settled without further aggravation of the situation since the Japanese Consulate-General, in a statement at noon to-day, admitted that the shooting was committed by Hayashi and he had been duly charged.

Officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council are reported to have been favourably impressed by the prompt statement by the Japanese Consulate-General. Municipal Councilors as well as other officials and the Consular Body held a series of extraordinary meetings after the ratepayers' session to discuss the grave situation. However, it is believed that no immediate action will be taken.

It is understood that the Shanghai Municipal Council has already requested the Consular Body to convene another meeting of ratepayers. Meanwhile, representatives of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association are on their way to Mr Keswick and Mr Okamoto to express sympathies. The decision was reached at a special meeting of the Association's standing committee.

National City Bank In Osaka Closing
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, Jan. 24 (Domei).—The Osaka branch of the National City Bank of New York will shortly close down, its business being taken over by the Kobe branch, it was tellingly learned to-day.

It was understood that due to recent international developments, the bank's foreign exchange business has substantially decreased.

Evacuation Centres In Britain

Children Welcomed By Miners' Families

LONDON, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—Over 1,500,000 people in Britain have been transferred from homes in areas liable to enemy air attack to less vulnerable areas.

The Committee investigating the results visited seventeen counties, received evacuees and reported favourably on them to the Ministry of Health.

The evacuation of children has been accomplished with the minimum of friction, says the Committee, which pays tribute to the spontaneous welcome with which the children were received, especially in the mining villages of South Wales.

The report makes numerous recommendations concerning welfare work among the evacuated persons, several of which are already in operation.

The Ministry of Health attached great importance to this phase of its activities, and already operates 518 social centres, 265 communal feeding centres, 443 occupational clubs, 189 residential nurseries and 130 maternity homes in areas to which evacuees have been transferred.

British Soldier And Japanese Official

Investigations At Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 24 (UP).—A decision will be promulgated whether to hold a court martial in which Gunner Frank Sarder, 24-year-old British soldier, would be charged with communicating information to a Japanese which might be useful to an enemy, the Government announced to-day.

He was charged with aiding Mr Mamoru Shinozaki, Japanese Consulate employee, who recently was sentenced to three and one-half years imprisonment under the Official Secrets Ordinance.

The defence declared that Gunner Sarder was a weak-minded soldier who fell for the temptation of easy money and that he had been a most useful tool in Mr Shinozaki's hands and fell an easy prey to the Japanese official's wiles.

Mr Shinozaki, press attache of the Japanese Consulate-General here, was sentenced last November to three years rigorous imprisonment, a fine of \$51,000 and a further six months for being found guilty of violating the Official Secrets Ordinance.

He was found guilty at the court of assisting by a special jury of Europeans on two of three charges. He received a committal sentence.

Improper Information
The Japanese made a statement from the dock denying all accusations. His lawyer pointed out that Mr Shinozaki, as press attache of the Japanese Consulate, would most likely come by improper information without deliberately seeking it.

Mr Shinozaki was charged with obtaining information regarding British guns, the strength of the armed forces in Singapore, the strength of the air forces and the types of warplanes used and the prospects of despatching British troops to the Netherlands East Indies and Indo-China.

Mr Shinozaki also lavishly entertained servicemen who became chief witnesses of the prosecution.

The Japanese was charged with obtaining the information between December 1939, and August, 1940.

Halifax Greeted By Roosevelt

→ FROM PAGE ONE

to meet the King and Queen but for the President to leave the White House to greet anyone but the chief of a state would be beyond all precedent.

It is realized here, however, that when the Foreign Minister of a nation becomes that nation's envoy to a foreign government, he is no ordinary ambassador.

Naval Chiefs Present
President Roosevelt was accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Knox, and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Stark, when he went aboard his yacht.

Mr Neville Butler, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, Mr R. G. Casey, Australian Minister, and as the Canadian and South African diplomatic representatives boarded the naval cutter and went down the bay to meet H.M.S. King George V.

Reassigned To The Combatant Group

The following persons have been reassigned from the General Group for Essential Services to the Combatant Group of the Hongkong Defence Reserve:—Messrs Colin Cairns, D. C. Cairns, John Dickson, D. L. P. Edwards, John W. Hamilton, W. L. Morrison and A. G. Parker.

Mr Samuel Randle has been reassigned from the Essential Services Group to the Key Posts Group, and Messrs Rupert Grimshaw and Joseph McDonald have been granted permission to quit the Hongkong Defence Reserve with effect from 22.

Reserve Commodities

The Governor in Council has amended the Schedule to the Essential Commodities Reserves Ordinance by the addition of the following items:—Yellow beans, green beans, black beans and peanut oil.

BRITISH TROOPS IN ETHIOPIA

→ FROM PAGE ONE

battered beyond recognition by British artillery and bombs of the R.A.F. As he walked round, many buildings and dumps were still blazing. Order is being rapidly restored in the town as the British Command takes control.

The total number of prisoners is not yet available. Thousands are still waiting in desert prison camps to be transferred to the east.

Although Tobruk—often called Grazian's eastern stronghold—has only just been taken, General Wavell's army is not standing still. Following the short rest needed by every man after the strenuous battle, plans have already been formulated for a general drive to the west.

With great audacity, advanced armoured divisions are already operating to the west and the full strength of the Imperial Army is at the leash to follow them.

Prisoners Come By Sea

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 24 (Reuter).—Light units of the British Navy, battling through waves whipped by sandstorms sweeping to the sea from the desert, continue to pour their thousands of Italian prisoners into temporary camps at ports, including Alexandria.

Since the fall of Sidi Barrani, 54,000 prisoners have been conveyed to Egyptian ports but yesterday's batch were the first from Tobruk. As a ship bringing Tobruk prisoners approached the harbour, port holes were filled with surprised faces gazing at convoys and lorries drawn up to escort them to a camp—surprised because they had been told that Alexandria had been levelled to the ground.

Another illusion was that the Italian armies were pushing victoriously through Greece.

Better Equipment

Disembarkation was rapidly carried out as the dust-covered figures in grey coats filed down the gangway carrying knapsacks, blankets and battered suitcases of varying sizes. Their equipment and especially their boots appeared to be in much better condition than that of the captives from Sidi Barrani.

The captain of the ship told me that prisoners had been very cheerful during the voyage and after a meal the previous night, had spent most of the night singing songs. A number had offered to do jobs of work aboard. The only officer among this batch of prisoners was a young air force doctor, who, discussing Axis collaboration, said that "it was an agreement between two men but not two nations."

Before the lorries with their human load had reached the prison camp among the date palms, a worship was being prepared to bring in further contingents of captives, who now number over 100,000.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday says:

The week commenced with a large volume of business embracing all the leading stocks but relaxed towards the close, with the approach of the Chinese New Year holidays.

Business done during the week
H.K. Banks \$1,395, \$1,405, \$1,410.

Union Ins. \$410
Wharves \$90
Docks "O" \$19.50, \$18.55.

Providents \$5.75, \$5.00, \$5.50.
\$5.70, \$5.80
Hotels \$3.55
Lands \$3.45

Trams \$18.50, \$18.40, \$18.40
Star Ferries \$63.4
Lights \$6.30, \$6.40
Lights \$1.00, \$1.05, \$1.10, \$1.15

Electricity "O" \$40.00, \$41.00, \$40.00.
\$40.00, \$40.00
Electricity "N" \$40.00, \$40.00
Cements \$18.30, \$18.20, \$18.10, \$18.00

Dairy Farms \$10.20
Watsons \$11.00, \$11.05, \$11.10
Lane Crawford \$7.45
H.K. Govt. 2½% Loan (1934) 92½

Buyers
Cantons Ins \$210
Union Ins. \$405
H.K. Fire Ins. \$165
Providents \$5.75
Hotels \$3.55
Lights "O" \$6.30
Telephones "O" \$25.25
Cements \$18.10
Watsons \$11.05
Entertainments \$7
Constructions "O" \$1.00

Sellers
Docks "O" \$18.40
Providents \$5.55
Lands 4½% Debentures \$100
Cements \$18.35
Ropes \$8.35
Vibro Piling \$7.70

Sales
H.K. Banks \$1,405
Lights "O" \$8.35
Cements \$18.20
Watsons \$11.15

LATE NEWS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1941.



BOMBER FUND FLAG DAY—Mr Ho Kom-tong, one of the leading Chinese residents of the Colony, is snapped buying a flag from Miss Katherine Yip last Saturday, when a large sum was raised for the Bomber Fund. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



HONGKONG CENTENARY—A service at St. John's Cathedral was held last Sunday to commemorate the Centenary of Hongkong. In the picture on the left, His Excellency the Acting Governor, Lt-Gen. E. F. Norton, is seen arriving at the Cathedral. Below, some of those who attended, including His Excellency the General Officer Commanding, Major-Gen. A. E. Grasett, Professor L. Forster and the Hon. Sir Robert Kotewall. (Photos: Ming Yuen).



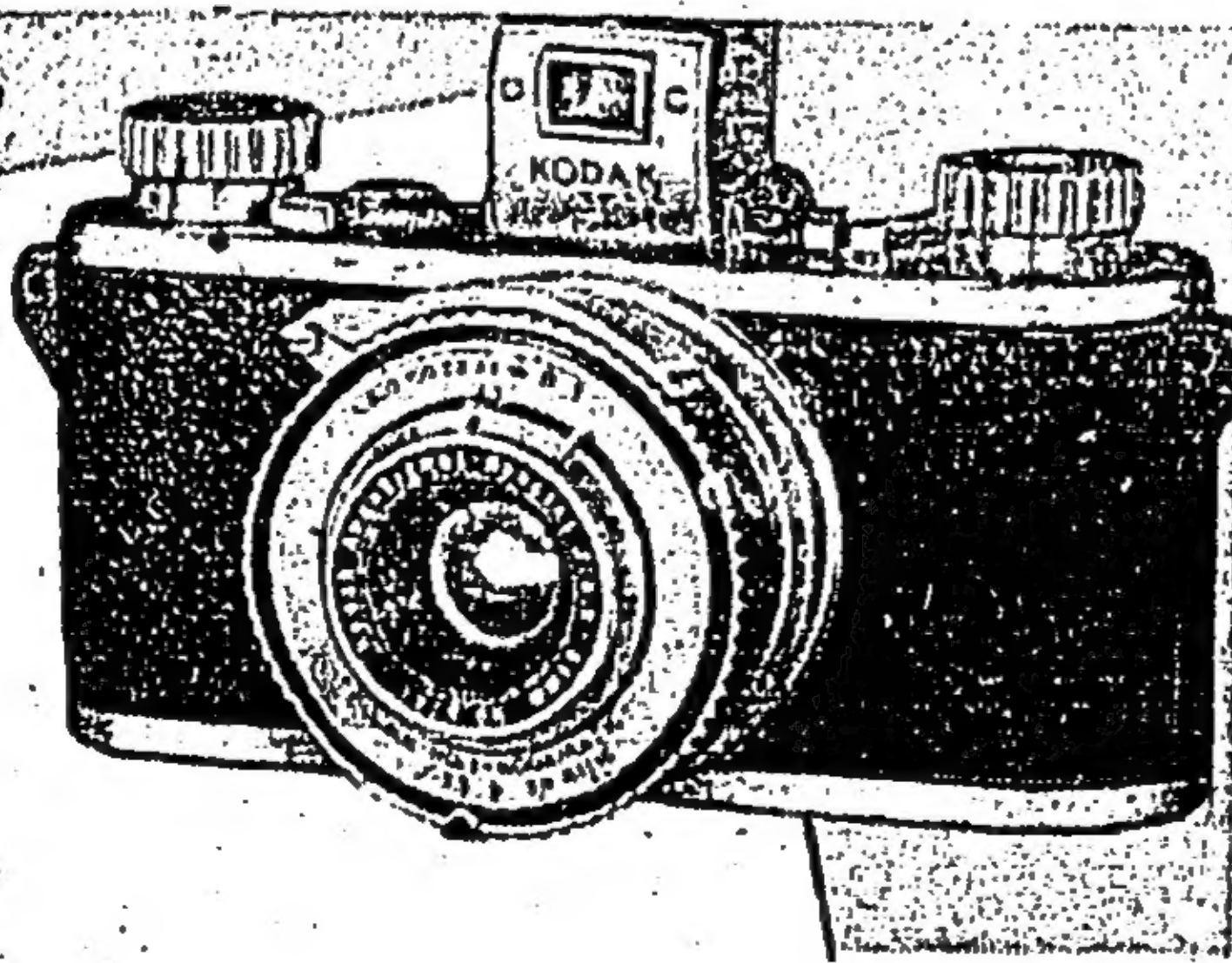
WEDDING BELLS—The wedding of Mr H. D. Bidwell and Miss Elsie Lammert took place at St. Joseph's Church this week. Picture shows Mr Bidwell helping his bride to cut the cake during the reception. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

Kodak 35

Offers new high values in inexpensive miniatures

The new Kodak 35 enables you to own not only an inexpensive 35 mm. miniature camera, but one that is dependable, with features heretofore associated with expensive models. Through modern photofinishing methods, yields big 2 3/4 x 4-inch black-and-white prints at a surprisingly low cost. Has fast, fully-corrected lens, a precision shutter, finger-tip focusing, film-centering and locking device, to name a few. Available with f.3.5, f.4.5, and f.5.6 lenses, and shutter speeds of 1/200, 1/150, and 1/100 respectively.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
14 Queen's Road, Hongkong.



NEW, ALL-PURPOSE FILM:
Kodak Panatomic-X produces brilliant enlargements without appreciable graininess, yet has ample speed. Comes in popular amateur and miniature sizes.

only
ONE
Tonic Food
Beverage
has all these
advantages

Enjoys
Worldwide
popularity

Is
universally
recommended
by
doctors

Is regularly
used in
hospitals
everywhere

Has its own
specially
established
Dairy and
Egg Farms

The outstanding advantages of 'Ovaltine' are of particular importance now. For example, in these days of food rationing, the concentrated nutritive properties of this scientifically perfect food will ensure that the daily diet contains the essential vital requirements.

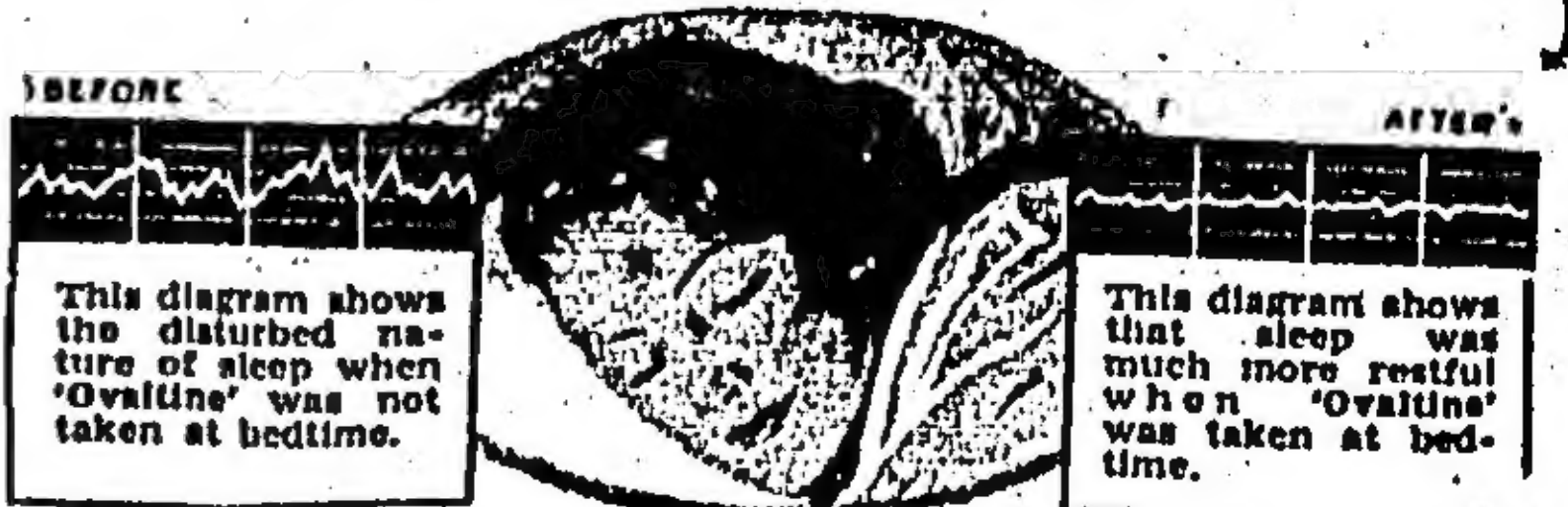
'Ovaltine' supplies the vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates, calcium, organic phosphorus, and other food elements required for maintaining health and vitality at the highest level.

Then again—the exceptional nerve-restoring properties of 'Ovaltine' are of particular value to you in these nerve-wearing times. These properties are largely derived from the new-laid eggs liberally used in 'Ovaltine'. The eggs which 'Ovaltine' contains make it the complete tonic food beverage.

Remember that the proprietors of 'Ovaltine' go to the most unusual lengths to ensure the supreme quality of their product. The renowned 'Ovaltine' Dairy and Egg Farms, which are the most scientifically conducted in the world, were specially established in the interests of 'Ovaltine' quality.

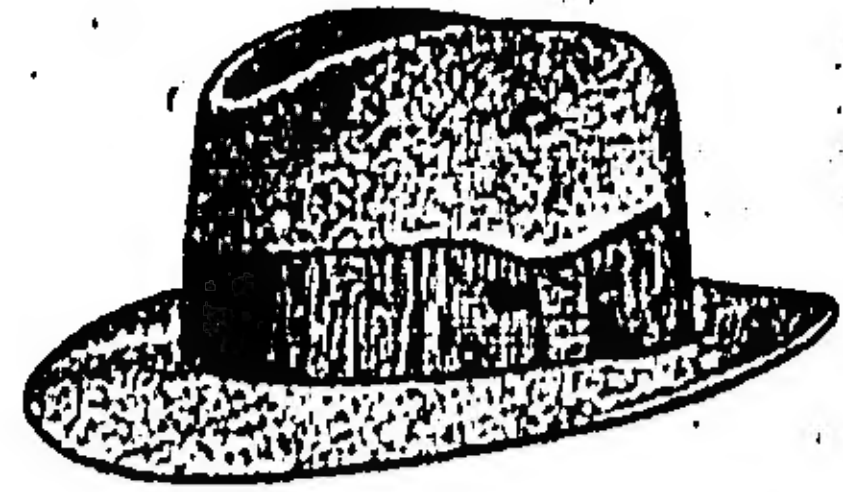
'Ovaltine' is made up to a quality—not down to a price. It would be a simple matter to cheapen 'Ovaltine' by altering the proportions of its health-giving ingredients and adding other substances. But the result would not be 'Ovaltine'. Quality and benefits such as 'Ovaltine' provides cannot be sold at a lower price. There is no substitute for 'Ovaltine'.

That is why you should insist on
OVALTINE
Remember *Ovaltine Sleep is Nerve-Restoring Sleep*



A 5-year series of scientific tests on sleep demonstrated that 'Ovaltine' alone, taken regularly, cut down tossing and turning and gave a feeling of being 'better rested' in the morning. Many other tests have proved the exceptional nerve-restoring properties of 'Ovaltine'. It is entirely free from drugs. Distributors: Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

"Snap"



The "Snap Brim", perhaps the most commonplace of all hats, reproduced by dozens of makers—yet a "Snap Brim" by Henry Heath always retains its own subtle personality and looks distinguished in a crowd of hats.

\$21.00 \$27.50

less 10% cash discount.

MACKINTOSH'S LTD.

HENRY HEATH AGENTS

BRAND'S PEPPER

High Grade
PEPPER

- GROUND WHITE
- GROUND BLACK
- GROUND CAYENNE
- GROUND PAPRIKA

PREPARED FROM SELECTED PEPPER CORNS, PACKED IN BOTTLES TO RETAIN THE FULL STRENGTH, THUS MAKING IT ECONOMICAL TO USE!

OBTAINABLE AT
LANE CRAWFORD LTD., GROCERY DEPT.



MODERN BATH



EQUIPMENT AND PLUMBING.

Do your friends laugh at your old fashioned bath tub? Do you feel like swearing when you can't get the water you draw the right temperature? Better call on us for estimates on equipping your home with a modern, smooth operating bathroom!

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

St. George's Bldg., Chater Road
Tel. 20269.



A MEMORIAL SERVICE to the late Chief Scout, the Rt. Hon. Lord Baden-Powell, was held at St. John's Cathedral last Saturday, and was attended by a large number of Hongkong Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Photos above show a troop of Sea Scouts arriving at the Cathedral, and a troop of Boy Scouts drawn up just before the service. (Photos: Ming Yuen).



TO DANCE FOR WAR CHARITY—Miss Nellie Field in "Sevilla," a stately sophisticated dance of Old Seville, which she will perform at the B.W.O.F. Ball at the Peninsula Hotel on Friday, January 31. The dance has been arranged by George Goncharoff to music by Albeniz.



A.R.P. MOBILE DEMONSTRATION—Wardens demonstrating aspects of domestic air raid precautions by staging a playlet in a special van. The demonstration is being held daily in various districts. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



NEWSPAPER REPORTER NEARLY LET HIS EDITOR DOWN



CHEER UP GEORGE—WHAT'S WRONG?

I DON'T KNOW—NEVER SEEM TO HAVE ANY ENERGY THESE DAYS.

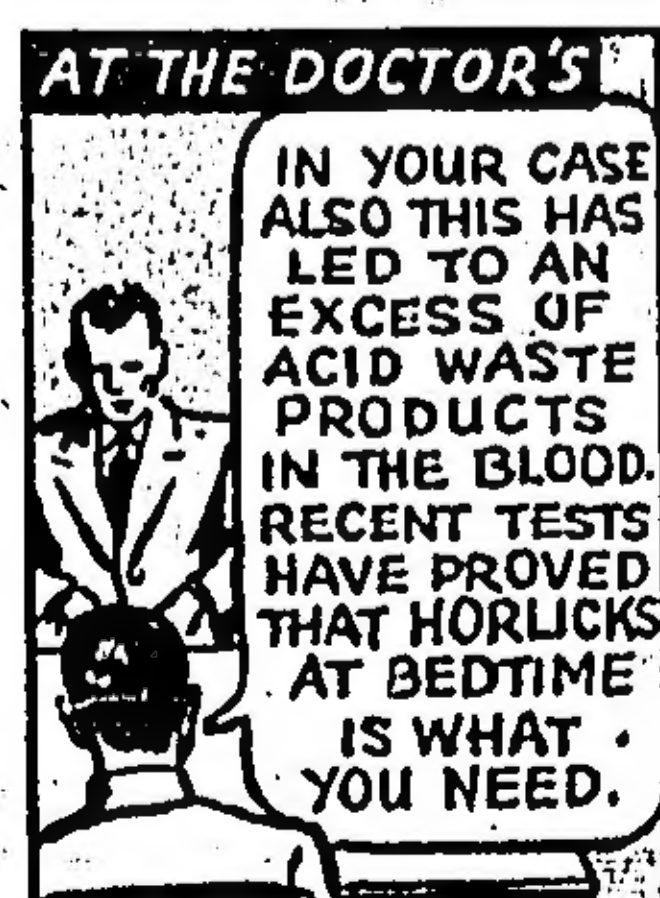
IF THIS IS THE BEST YOU CAN DO JONES, I'LL HAVE TO ASSIGN YOU TO LESS IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FUTURE.

SORRY SIR, I CERTAINLY SEEM TO HAVE LOST MY GRIP—THINK I'LL SEE A DOCTOR.

AT THE DOCTOR'S

... I EVEN WAKE TIRED

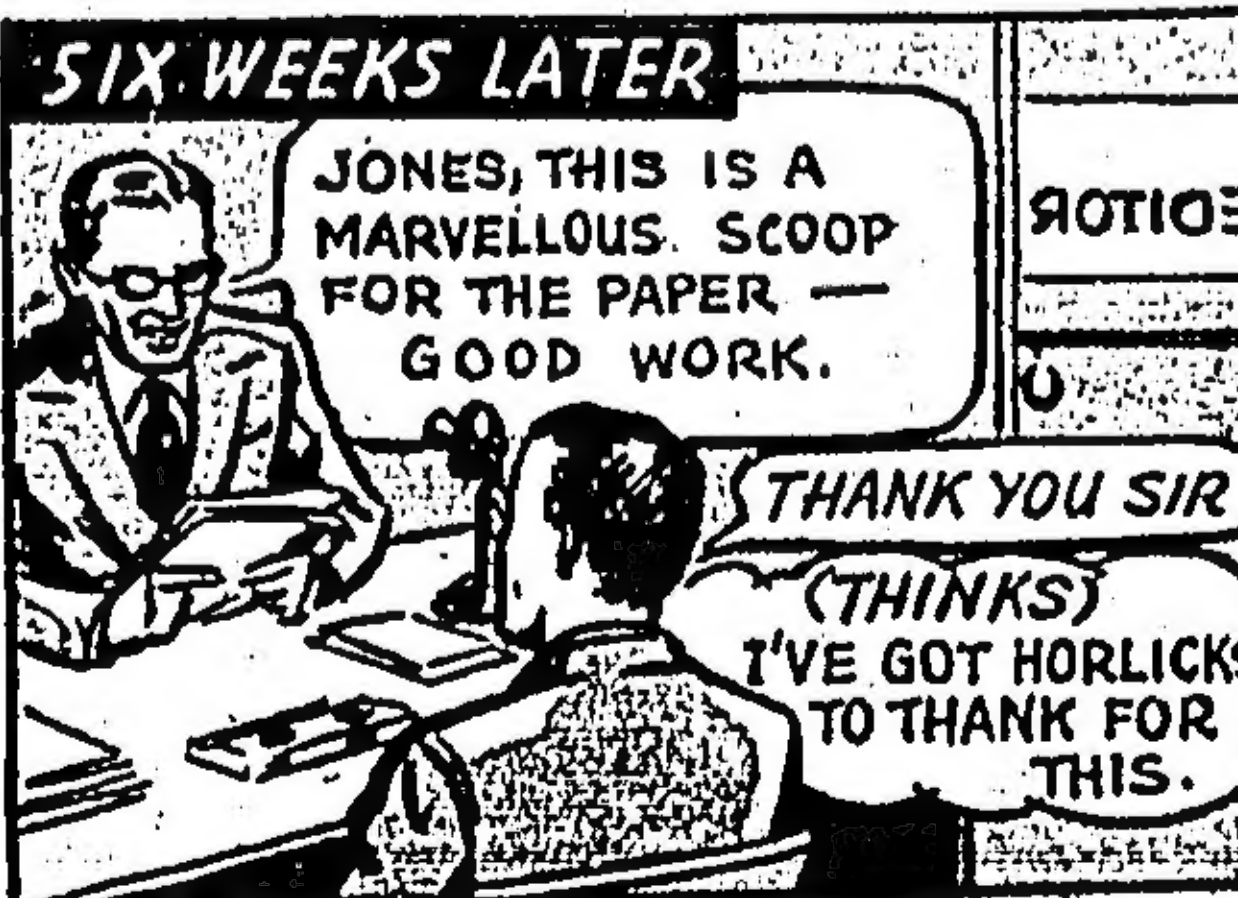
YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. YOU SEE, WHILE YOU SLEEP, YOUR HEART, LUNGS, AND OTHER AUTOMATIC PROCESSES CONTINUE USING UP ENERGY.



IN YOUR CASE ALSO THIS HAS LED TO AN EXCESS OF ACID WASTE PRODUCTS IN THE BLOOD. RECENT TESTS HAVE PROVED THAT HORLICKS AT BEDTIME IS WHAT YOU NEED.



TWO WEEKS LATER
IT'S WONDERFUL HOW MUCH BETTER I FEEL ALREADY



SIX WEEKS LATER
JONES, THIS IS A MARVELLOUS SCOOP FOR THE PAPER—GOOD WORK.

THANK YOU SIR (THINKS) I'VE GOT HORLICKS TO THANK FOR THIS.

DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS USE HORLICKS IN HOSPITAL TESTS

RECENTLY tests were made in a great hospital on men and women who complained of always feeling tired.

It was found that these people had an excess of acid waste products in their blood during sleep.

This acid waste kept the brain and nerves 'on edge' all night even though the rest of the body was sound asleep.

But when Horlicks was given to these people last thing at night, this excess acid waste was completely neutralised. They woke refreshed, with increased energy and vitality.



DO YOU FEEL WORN OUT, DEPRESSED, OR NERVOUS? DO YOU EVEN AWAKE TIRED?

Take

HORLICKS

THEN YOU WILL SLEEP SOUNDLY—WAKE REFRESHED AND HAVE EXTRA ENERGY ALL DAY

CHILE'S NITRATES BID

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UP).—Seeking new customers for nitrates, in the warring world's trade upheavals, Chile is casting a hopeful eye toward the United States, says a report to the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The United States is now rated about 75 per cent. self-sufficient in nitrates, valuable in fertilizer and in making war explosives, and for other industrial processes.

With shipping and trade hampered by war, Chile sees a good chance of replacing Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands as one major shipping source for the missing 25 per cent.

Revival Would Help
Revival of Chilean sales of nitrate to the United States, which sagged noticeably during depression years, would materially help in Chile's economic problems, since the European war is blamed for loss of about half of Chile's foreign sales of nitrate. Japan looks mainly to Chile for her imports of this material, but even if the long-drawn-out European war increases Japan's purchases as expected, the amount that Japan buys is comparatively small.

Chile Then on Top
Dramatically different is the present situation from the World War era, when Chile enjoyed the strategic position of being the world's main dependence for nitrates for explosives. Production in 1910 leaped to almost 3,000,000 tons. Since then, synthetic means of producing nitrate commercially have been chiefly responsible for a downward slide for Chile's nitrate sales. In 1933, Chile was supplying only 4 per cent. of the world's nitrate, but the industry, reorganized, has in recent years been improving its competitive position.

NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



To-day, 182 Years Ago, Robert Burns was Born

RANTIN, ROVIN' ROBIN

ROBERT BURNS sings of his never very robust, broke down sufficient stress on 'the other birth and fate in "Rantin, completely, and he died the following year (July 21) at the early age of thirty-seven.

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
But whatna day o' whatna style
I doubt it's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice wi' Robin.
Robin was a rovin' boy,
Rantin, rovin', rantin, rovin',
Robin was a rovin' boy,
Rantin, rovin' Robin!

Our monarch's hindmost year but
Was five and twenty days begun,
'Twas then a blast o' Januar' win
Blew himsel in on Robin.

He'll hae misfortunes great and sma',
But aye a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit till us a',
We'll a' be proud o' Robin.

The date was the 25th of January, 1759, and the place was the village of Alloway, about two miles from the town of Ayr. He was the first of seven children who, in spite of hard struggle with poverty, their father succeeded in equipping with a good education which included an excellent grounding in English, French and the rudiments of Latin. Robert in his early youth was of studious habits, a trait which he seemed to have inherited from his father.

He worked on his father's farm from childhood till he was twenty-five, leading a life of hard and unproductive manual toil. He had, however, through wide reading acquired a taste for the ballads of his native land, and was constantly studying them, at meals and while driving his cart. Guiding the plough, he also began to shape verses in his mind and in time he began to acquire a local reputation as a poet.

WHEN the elder Burns died, Robert entered with his brother upon the tenancy of a small farm, but the venture proved to be most unfortunate, so much so that, embittered by lack of success, he resolved to leave his native land and emigrate to Jamaica.

With the purpose of purchasing a passage thence, he published his poems at Kilmarnock in 1789. This brought him £20. Literary Edinburgh at once took flattering notice of the young farmer-poet, and he was encouraged to publish a second edition. This brought him £400 and opened the door for him to the elite society of the city.

After rambling through the country, he took the farm of Ellisland, near Dumfries, where his union with Jean Armour was regularised by marriage in 1788. But ill-fortune still pursued him, and having lost what little money he had saved, he accepted the post of an excise officer, obtained through the kindness of a friend.

With his farm going from bad to worse, he gave it up altogether in 1791 and removed to Dumfries, where his government position made; such "thoughtless follies" was his sole means of support. In the autumn of 1795 his health, and have "stained his name."

THESE then, are the bare facts of the life of a man and a genius who might have been better understood by the people of his time. Defiance of public opinion, one of the most charming themes of his verse, ostracised him from the very circles which had been prepared to accept him. Even in an age of hard drinking, the frequent occasions on which he transgressed led him into disrepute, and the social taboo was tightened with his own growing revolt, the heat of which led him further into excesses.

His death was a kindly dispensation, said Robert Louis Stevenson: "It is the fashion to say that he died of drink; many a man has drunk more, and yet lived with reputation, and reached a good age. That drink and debauchery helped to destroy his constitution and were the means of his unconscious suicide, is doubtless true; but he had failed in life, and had lost his power of work... He had chosen to be Don Juan, he had grasped at temporary pleasures, and substantial happiness and solid industry had passed him by."

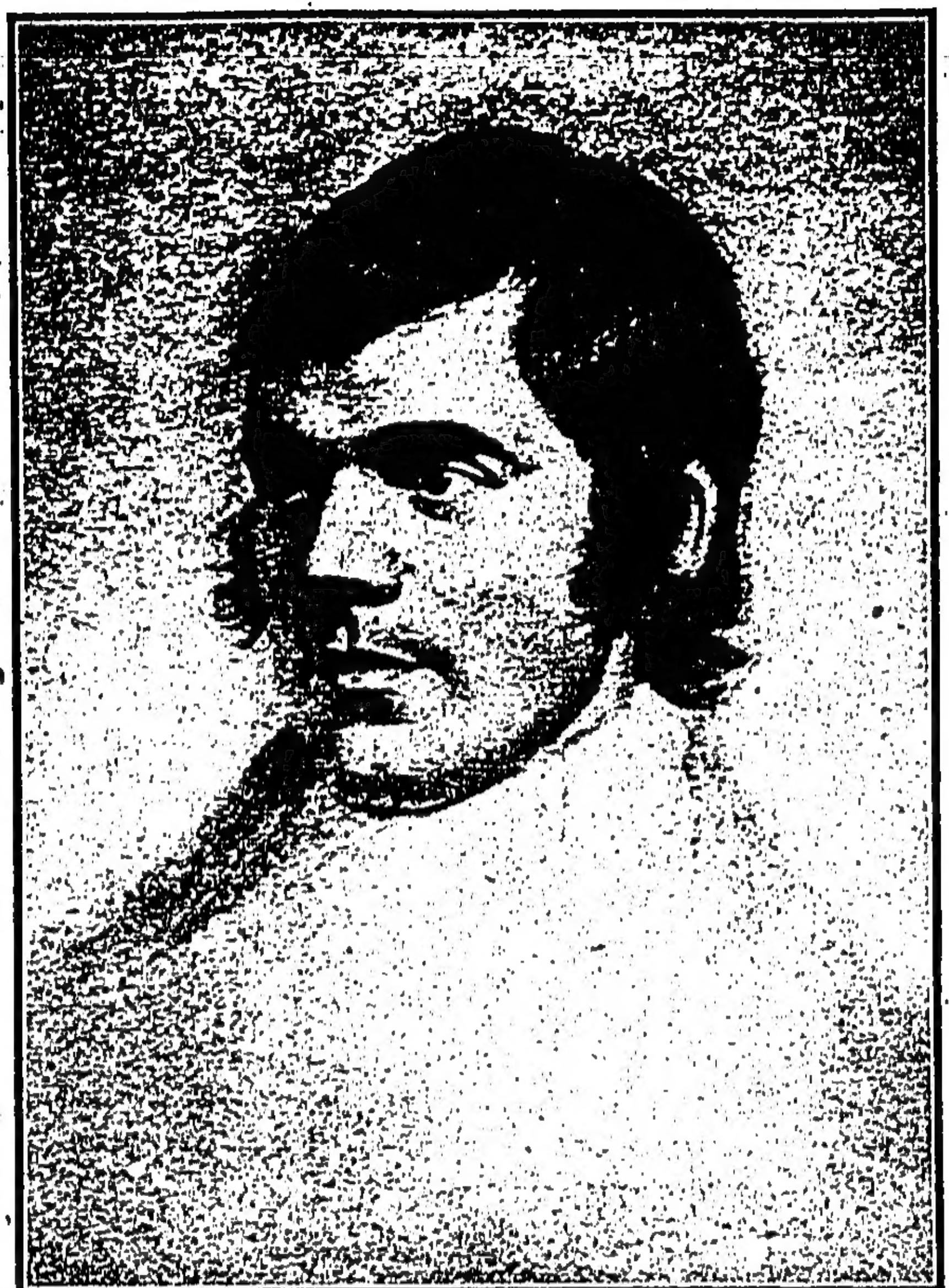
WHAT are the faults of the common man are the virtues of the great; fame throws a penicill of searchlight upon the faults and acts of extraordinary people, who thus pay their price for their elevation. Possessing the same human feelings as the normal man, they are expected to set an exalted example; reacting to the same causes as their less illustrious brothers, they are denied any allowance of privacy, their every word and every move being etched upon a public record to feed one of his greatest admirers?

After his songs, such masterpieces in miniature of vivid description, rollicking fun, and pungent satire as "The Jolly Beggar," "Tam o' Shanter" and "Holy Willie's Prayer" show his genius at its highest. His best work is almost entirely in his Scots poetry; that written in standard English has generally by contrast too "literary" a flavour, while it often falls into the artificial mannerisms of the time.

Thus, even in the present day, Burns' character is still attacked. Only a few years ago, Stephen Embleton, a newspaper columnist, called Burns "one of the lowest, drunken, and most dissolute libertines that ever stained human records." In charity, he continued, he would like to think that the majority of those who comprise the great gatherings on Burns Night know nothing of the "libidinous facts that befoul their hero's history."

Embleton is discomfited because posterity has forgotten or forgiven. Those who come after are often better judges of values than those who live in the hero's own time, and the work of their hero, the product of his special talent, is what matters.

OF Burns' moral failings, enough has always been said of pilgrims who annually visit the land of Burns. — A.C.G.



Robert Burns — Poet of Scotland.

Conversation—1990

YES, grandfather, I see that. But why didn't Hitlerism end when the war was won?

—Well, my boy, there's no simple answer. There's a Hitlerism in every human heart; the normal individual learns in time the way of release. But when collective lust to conquer, to possess, infects the body politic it's like malaria: it breaks out again and again long after you think the fever dead. Hitler himself had disappeared before Eden's new army flew to Berlin with leaflets and leaves—and a few hand grenades, just in case the Emergency Reichstag Committee's invitation was phoney.

Phoney, grandpa?

—You'll find the word in the Dictionary of War Slang. It came from America. But don't give the United States too much credit for quashing the Nazi gang. Mind you, besides the transfer of the destroyers and the sharing of Singapore, it was an admirable move for Washington to issue that magnificent peace loan, without so much as a dollar interest. It meant such extra prosperity that Wall Street clamoured to lend more on the same terms. But that was only after Europe had removed the tyrant.

I see. There was a European Fund, though, was there not?

—You're thinking of the Reconstruction Fund. That was Britain's price for finally making harmless the Berlin-Moscow alliance. It was started after Stalin—no, not Stalin, his successor, the fellow with the queer Russian name an old man can't possibly be expected to remember—messed a Black Sea armada and demanded Constantinople for Russia.

An aim which Britain opposed until the Kaiser's war brought about a revolutionary change in policy, and we supported the idea of a Russian Constantinople, except when the 1917 Leninist revolution interrupted for a time Russia's progress as a nationalist State. That's all first-year stuff. Did the Fund actually buy off Moscow?

—No. What dissuaded them was the resolute stand of the Federal East. The original group: Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria had been strengthened by the adhesion of Egypt and all the Arabias. You'll find by far the best account of all this in Lord Eden's book.

—The same Anthony Richard Law it was who, after forming his second Cabinet, sent Eden East as Ambassador, just when Trebizond's ancient glories were being revived to make it a fit Federal capital, after the 1950 earthquake razed Ankara.

The one mother can just remember hearing about as a child. But the Fund, grandfather.

—The Fund created a Russo-German ice empire above the latitude seventy north. It colonised disease free areas hitherto to the estate of reindeer. In early post-war years it was a mighty triumph of good will. You see, the scheme eradicated the Germans' chief lack in Versailles Europe: a constructive task. They were shown to be above all a nation needing to lose themselves in work. The Great North froze out the Nazism in them. It was late, though, before the world discovered that the bridge between France and Germany needed to be built not over the Rhine, but across many degrees of latitude.

Thank you, grandfather. That has cleared up one or two points for my history essay.

—And now, my boy, do please run and ask your mother if the plane is ready, and tell her I'll have only one tablet for lunch. She's taking me to Geneva to see the International Folies Museum. Their new exhibit is the house through which the boundary line between Germany and Poland ran all during the 1919-1939 armistice.

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HONG KONG

GODS OF CHINA



KWAN KUNG
OR
KWAN YUE

He is the patron deity of literature and the God of War.

It might be asked, "How can so peaceful a people as the Chinese have a God of War as the patron saint of literature?" Kwan Kung, however, is not supposed to be a cruel tyrant, delighting in battle and killing; he is the god who can avert war and protect the people from its horrors.

He is supposed to be the youth who, in a fit of temper, slew a local official who wished to take a girl as concubine against her will. Having avoided capture, he knelt down by the side of a stream to wash his face when his appearance suddenly changed. His complexion became very ruddy, and he was absolutely unrecognisable.

Wandering into a village inn, he met Lau Bei and Chang Fei. He told these two that he was a wandering fugitive because he had killed a powerful man of his country who was oppressing poor people.

Chang Fei and Lau Bei were both men with ideals, and the outcome of the meeting was that the three swore an oath to give peace to the people by fighting the oppressors. They then commenced recruiting in the district and set out to make war on the Yellow Turbans.

Kwan Kung proved himself an extremely brave man, and also faithful to the two blood brothers, for on one occasion, when captured with two of Lau Bei's wives and having been allotted a common sleeping apartment with them, he preserved both the ladies' reputation and his own by standing all night at the door of the room with a lighted candle.

The romance of Kwan Kung, Lau Bei and Chang Fei, who are sometimes known as the Three Brothers, though they were not united except by their oath, is written in full in the story of the Three Kingdoms—a very widely-read Chinese book.

Kwan Kung remained faithful to his oath until death, and in the Ming Dynasty was created by the Emperor Wan Lee a Faithful and Loyal Great Ti. He thus became a god, and has ever since received worship as Kwan Kung, or Wu Tei, the God of War.

Walter C. Clark

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If we hadn't known it before, we should have learnt it from the Chinese—the weaker or less organised army must use guerilla methods. And the more rigidly disciplined, the troops against it, the greater is the success of these surprise attacks, for discipline carried to

excess destroys that initiative, that self-reliance, you most need in moments of surprise. Could you, in the pages of history, find record of another war between two Great Powers in which one had anything like the advantages in guerilla warfare that Great Britain possesses over Germany at the present moment?

At the last free elections in Germany—in November, 1932—Hitler polled less than the Socialists and the Communists combined. Many of these Socialists and Communists may since have been converted, and many have been killed or incarcerated. But their places have been taken in the ranks of the

Private Life Of A Private...

The Right to Grouse

Further extracts from the diary of a journalist who is now a soldier.

COLD dusk. A sky of wet slate; a world of red mud. The raiders had kept us waiting at the outpost. There had been rissolos for dinner. It was going to rain again.

The Man from Leicester had an unspeakable itch between the shoulders under his pack, and was writhing like a Hawaiian dancer. Somebody was talking about coffee, hot coffee, and eggs, lightly-boiled eggs. Another dreamer murmured of grilled steaks.

Sharp strokes of rain began to fall at that moment. The horizon looked like Siberia. And we began to grumble.

About Food

"The Man from Leicester said: 'Then beans! Know what? I got a bit of string on one o' mine. I did! A great long bit o' string.'"

The Lad from the Elephant replied: "Wot d'you expect to get on string beans? A skein o' silk?" In a voice of utter gloom the Man from Bolton muttered: "E biscuits. Eh, them biscuits!" Something else said, "Dawg biscuits!"

Another voice out of the gathering dusk said: "If my old woman give me a bit o' pudden like that bit o' pudden we had yesterday, I'd chuck it at 'er."

"What I can't stick," said the Lad from the Elephant, "is fatigues." The Bedfordshire boy said: "The other day I scrubbed out the cookhouse till my back pretty near broke, and then when I stood up to mop my face, the Corporal said: 'Don't stand there wavin' that bit o' calico. I've got a nice little job for you if you're tired'... and he gave me two sacks o' spuds to peel. Cookhouse fatigues!"

And P.T.

"Ah," said the Lad from the Elephant, "But it's P.T. that gets me. Sergeant tells me to do a back somersault."

"You got some 'opes," I says. "E says: 'Keep yer legs stiff and go over backwards or I'll chase yer round this field till them 'uts look like 'en houses. Roll!' So I rolls." "But you done it," said the Yorkshireman.

A Durham man said: "Battle dress makes my knees itch." "Spit and polish!" grunted the Lad from the Elephant, while the Man from Bolton said: "Shine tha boots till I Sergeant can shine 'em." "An it 'e cools 'isself, yow're for it," added the Man from Leicester. "Know what I'd like?" "A trotter on a skewer," said the Man from Bolton.

"Six rashers and three eggs." "New laid; and some home-made tea." "A nice soft bed. Army! Gah!" "Well, what's the use of grouching?" said the robust voice of the Yorkshireman.

The Corporal Says... And then the Corporal spoke. We had forgotten that he was there. "Why not grouse?" he said. "Let 'em grouse. That's all right. Grouse on! So long as I can't hear you, curse me from hell to breakfast!" Grumble about the grub, and the drizzle, and the fatigues, and the whole damn lot!

"I grumble myself. The Sarnt grumbles. The Sarnt-Major grumbles. Everybody grumbles, and grouses and blinks and blinks. Well! We're entitled to."

"That's what we're fighting for, George—the right to grouse if you feel like it!"

"Okay, Corp," said the Lad from the Elephant.

Vernon
Bartlett
says

We Must Be Guerillas

opponents of Hitler by liberal-minded, middle-class citizens whose admiration for the Nazis is turning to frightened disgust. Roughly two hundred million people (including unoccupied France, Hungary and Rumania) must now obey Hitler. That is to say, the great majority of his subjects wants to see his downfall. They will not be such fools as to whisper to their neighbours about revolt until the British can convince them there is an alternative.

But once they have that conviction the war will be drawing near its close. The way of escape will be shown from a stalemate in which most great cities of Europe may be destroyed.

E. P. Montgomery has outlined a scheme for a small army of picked men to carry the war into enemy territory. So little is being done along these lines, and so much must be done if we are to win the war. And can be done. The same high spirit of adventure that took such strange craft to Dunkirk would supply us with all the men we need.

Men who, with a little money and a hand grenade or two, could do much damage to the Germans and much good to the millions who want to hear of British adventure and initiative. We want tip-and-run raids.

Some such raids may already have been carried out, but we are told nothing of them although the German General Staff must know if they have occurred. We want the German public to hear of them. We need to boast about them, to get people in occupied territories whispering and are doing so little, to encourage about them, to worry the Gestapo agents out of their wits. It is not purely an army job, and, probably the best work

could be achieved by the least military-looking people. It is not purely a Secret Service job, although their co-operation would be effective and essential. It is, in the first place, a job for a small committee of ordinary men and women with a good knowledge of Europe and a

large grant of money—men and women who know languages, business methods and ways of staging an expedition or telling a story to the greatest possible detriment to Nazi nerves.

Anyone with an idea to help in the war of nerves would be invited to send it in to this committee. Half a dozen competent clerks could sort out the many nonsensical proposals from the few sensible ones. It is trivial and absurd that such ideas should—as at present—go to over-worked civil servants with less training and enthusiasm for digging the "meat" out of a document than a cub reporter.

The committee should not only plan to put such ideas as are practical into operation through selected British raiding squadrons. It should use those invaluable people, the victims of Hitlerism from Germany or the other occupied territories. Not one of these few whose loyalty to our cause may be doubted could be helpful in identifying objects in air reconnaissance photos of their own home towns.

They should all be card indexed; instead, most of them are condemned to inactivity in internment camps. Many of them would willingly be active in the same way as are squadrons of British raiders. I know dozens who would risk being dropped back in their own country at night to do whatever damage they could to the Nazis who drove them into exile. A few might be spies—so few—but each spy who reported to the Gestapo agent would scratch his head and wonder how many of these refugees were still at large for every-one who surrendered.

Some day our Government will realise we cannot win the war without war aims. But even the adoption of an aggressive British policy would arouse the hopes of millions who may never have been to Britain, but who prefer what they have heard of our way of living to what they know of the Nazi way. We might do so much, to encourage them in their own little acts of sabotage. We have not yet learnt that the way to shake the foundations of the Nazi structure is to keep the Gestapo guessing.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD CHOOSING THE BEST VIEW



Here, the back view is most effective. Study your subject, and select the best view for each shot.

MOST pictures—especially those of people—show a straight front view. But this is not always best. Often a diagonal or "quartering" view, a side view, or even in some cases a back view, will yield a more effective picture.

In a picture of a building, for example, a front view is rarely best. Stand to one side—shoot "on the diagonal"—and you will generally obtain a more satisfactory picture. Many landscape pictures include a road or path, to lead the eye into the picture. Some photographers stand right in the middle of the road to take such a picture—and this is the worst possible spot. Move to one side and shoot. Then the road will lead in from the corner of the scene—and the picture will be improved.

Take a picture of a person facing

toward the camera, and he is likely to appear somewhat self-conscious or "camera conscious." Pose him in profile, or at a 45-degree angle to the camera, and the effect of self-consciousness is reduced.

The picture of the small boy with his golf bag is a fine example of a wisely-chosen back view. The story is perfectly told—but if he had been walking toward the camera, it might not have been. Chances are he would have grinned at the photographer; and certainly that air of determination would have been lost.

Keep this in mind. Study your subject—and choose the best view for each shot. When in doubt, take more than one shot. That's safe practice, and it insures more good pictures.

John van Guilder

HOW HONGKONG BECAME A CROWN COLONY

THE old records set January 26 as the date on which Britain's representative, Captain Charles Elliot, R.N., took formal possession of the island in 1841. This is therefore the actual Centenary day; but a landing on the island by a British naval force, and a preliminary declaration of Queen Victoria's suzerainty, is reported to have taken place on January 25.

There can be little doubt that voyagers from the West must have sighted Hongkong Island, and put in to one or other of its bays, many years before the British occupation—we have only to consider the early Portuguese settlement at nearby Macao, and the arrival of the Dutch navigators and early missionaries, who went as far as Formosa and to Japan. British and American merchants were trading with Canton, early in the nineteenth century, and this had followed much earlier contacts with China. As Hongkong Island offered shelter to the sailing ships of that period, and much freshwater from its streams, it soon became a well-known locality, and was marked on charts more than a hundred and fifty years ago.

One of the most interesting narratives that exists to-day with reference to the island is that of Dr. Clarke Abel Smith, who was a member of Lord Amherst's mission to China in 1816. The mission was aboard a ship that anchored in Shekpiuwan Bay (opposite the village now known as Aberdeen, on the south side of the island) for a while, and doubtless obtained fresh water from the stream nearby. Dr. Abel Smith was a botanist, and came ashore to collect specimens of the local flora, his notes being published a few years later. Thus we have it established that the harbour at Shekpiuwan was well known at an early period, being termed Hongkong Sound, and it is known from other old records that the place was the principal seaport of the island in those days, and remained so until, with the arrival of the British in 1841 as owners of the place, the present harbour of Victoria was developed and the beginnings of the city came into existence.

Near Shekpiuwan, well established at least 200 years ago, was the village we know to-day as Little Hongkong. It was then named Hingung, apparently a translation of "Fragrant Streams," to give the most poetical version of the name. On most old charts this village must have been marked as the principal town of the island; and no doubt in time the whole island came to be so named, thus giving us the present name of the Colony itself. The village of Little Hongkong, decimated by malaria, has within the past quarter century fallen, partly into ruins, and its existence will in time probably be no more than a matter of local history—a striking commentary on the march of time.

THE BRITISH ADVENT

The reasons for the acquisition of the Colony make a rather long story, but may be summarised briefly. The first of the so-called Opium Wars had broken out between Britain and China, mainly owing to friction at Canton, where foreign merchants had established themselves in the trading centres known as factories. Hostilities ceased at the beginning of 1841, and the decision to take over Hongkong in place of the Canton factories, which had been reached in 1840, was then carried into effect. The Treaty of Nanking, confirming the cession of Hongkong, was signed on August 29, 1842.

The following interesting account of the landing on the island has been left by Captain Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., in a narrative of the voyage round the world of H.M.S. Sulphur in 1839-1842.

"On the return of the Commodore (to Macao) on the 24th (of January, 1841) we were directed to proceed to Hongkong, and commence its survey. We landed on Monday, the 25th, 1841, at fifteen minutes past eight a.m., and being the bona fide first possessor, Her Majesty's health was drunk with three cheers on Possession Mount. On the 26th the squadron arrived; the frigates were landed, the union (flag) hoisted on our post, and formal possession taken of the island, by Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, accompanied by the other officers of the squadron, under a few-de-jote from the other frigates, and a royal salute from the ships of war."

It is interesting to note that Possession Point, (now a Chinese recreation ground) appears on older plans of the city, situated not far from the water-

HONGKONG attains its hundredth year under British suzerainty in difficult times: conditions in a war-torn world prevent fitting celebration of a great historic event in the Colony's history. Nevertheless, Hongkong stands to-day a monument of British foresight, enterprise, and stamina; it is still a haven of refuge, a symbol of democratic freedom, and a beacon for many who fall in these troubled and uncertain times. Its history may well be unique, and its heritage one to cherish.

IN these pages, of necessity in brief form, is given the main factual history of this Empire outpost against a background of grit and the true pioneering spirit, is told the plain story of how a barren, fever-stricken rock became the Hongkong of to-day—one of the largest seaports in the world, with a huge entrepot trade, important industries, and a population of near two millions when the whole territory of the Colony is included. It stands a bastion of civilisation, as democratic peoples translate that term; perhaps, also a challenge. Whatever the next hundred years may hold for Hongkong, its first century is a glorious one, and the tale of its development, however briefly told, should form an inspiration to any who come after us.

front, near Queen Street, in a space enclosed by Queen's Road on the north, and west, Hollywood Road on the east, and Gap Street on the south. Possession Street exists to-day, immediately alongside, connecting Queen's Road and Hollywood Road. It is probable that the "Mount" referred to was a hillock later re-named Possession Point. It is one of the most historic areas in the Colony, but up to now no memorial of any kind exists to mark the spot where that ceremony of 100 years ago took place.

The reference to Macao is explained by the fact that, when the war with China broke out, British and other foreign residents evacuated Canton and took refuge in the friendly Portuguese colony until hostilities were over, and for a time British interests in China had been directed from Macao.

On January 20, 1841, a Circular was issued from Macao by Captain Elliot, who was Chief Superintendent of Trade and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, announcing the cession of the island and harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown (as part of the terms of the peace with the Chinese). Captain Elliot arrived a few days later, taking formal possession of the Colony on January 26; and from aboard H.M.S. Wellesley in the harbour, on February 2 following, issued a Proclamation

whereby he became the first administrator of Hongkong under British rule, pending appointment of an administrator from England.

By that proclamation, all Chinese then residing on the island became British subjects; they numbered approximately 5,000. The island was almost barren, with a few small villages, mainly inhabited by fishermen who whenever occasion offered turned pirates. The excellent harbour was the only asset with which Captain Elliot commenced setting in motion the machinery of British enterprise which was destined to build up the Colony as we know it to-day.

INCLUSION OF KOWLOON

The Colony of Hongkong continued to comprise merely the island area until 1861, when the small ceded territory of Kowloon peninsula was taken over. After the second war with China—known as the "Arrow" War owing to its being the result of an attack at Canton on a jorcha of that name, flying the British flag and owned by Hongkong Chinese—it was felt that for the proper defence of the island a section of the mainland should also be in British possession. The war had concluded in 1860, but broke out again, and it was not until 1860 that hostilities ceased. The cession of Kowloon had

been arranged, and the territory, up to what is now Boundary Street, and comprising about four square miles, was formally ceded on January 19, 1861; when Lord Elgin (who had come out as special plenipotentiary to China with the expeditionary force) and other officials representing the British Government, had a meeting in Kowloon with the mandarins representing China. A party of British troops were present at what must have been a picturesque ceremony, when a clod of earth wrapped in paper was handed to the principal Chinese delegate, and returned, as a symbol of the transfer of the territory. The Royal Standard was raised, three cheers given for England and the Queen, and a few-de-jote was fired by the troops.

The Mandarin of Kowloon City still retained his yamen at that old town, and it was not until much later that British suzerainty extended to the area. The development of Kowloon proceeded apace, and Portuguese residents were prominent in this pioneering work; but that is referred to more fully in another article.

NEW TERRITORIES

The New Territories were taken over, on lease for 99 years, under a convention signed in Peking, the lease com-

mencing on July 1, 1898. However, owing to trouble caused by Chinese agitators, the area had to be pacified, and it was not until April 1899 that full occupation was effected. Much of the trouble was centred in Taiipo, and a detachment of troops, and some naval units, were sent to aid the Police. After some skirmishing, the British flag was hoisted at Taiipo on April 18, and the trouble subsided. The greatest opposition was met at Kam Tin village, and the iron gates of that place were removed, but were returned (after being taken to England in the meantime) in 1925.

Kowloon Old City, now largely disappearing under development of the area, was until about fifteen years ago surrounded by an ancient wall in a perfect state of preservation. Here the yamen was for a considerable period the centre of Chinese government of the adjacent area. The city was founded seven or eight hundred years ago, and the Chinese attached so much sentimental value to the place that under the convention handing over the New Territories, the jurisdiction of the Kowloon City yamen was to remain intact. The revolt, in which the city was involved, caused the British authorities to take over the control of this area as well, and thus Chinese suzerainty came to an end in 1809.

Near Kowloon City is the historic Sung Wong terrace, where a large rock is preserved as a revered relic: it is reputed to have formed a shelter in the Sung Dynasty period for Emperor Dai Ping, who when he was in flight from the Mongolian invaders, rested for a brief period at Kowloon.

EARLY ADMINISTRATION

Though Captain Elliot was the first administrator, the first officer to bear the title of Governor of Hongkong was Sir Henry Pottinger, R.N. This was owing to the technical formalities of taking over Hongkong as a British Crown Colony; so that Sir Henry commenced as Administrator and concluded his term of office as Governor. Mr. A. R. Johnston succeeded Captain Elliot on June 22, 1841, as Administrator, Sir Henry Pottinger assuming office on August 12 the same year, and being appointed Governor on June 20, 1843, when the island was officially designated "the Colony of Hongkong."

These early administrators, in fact, were Superintendents of Trade, ap-

pointed at the time British interests in China were solely commercial; the governorship followed when formal recognition of the Colony as a part of the British Empire, and of more than mere trading importance, was established.

When Sir Henry Pottinger became Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony by Royal Warrant in 1843, the Colonial Government was organised, with a Lieutenant Governor, this being Major-General George C. D'Aguilar, C.B., who was the General Officer Commanding the British land forces in China. The title of Lieutenant Governor was abolished after his tenure; but he also administered the Government on several occasions up to 1847.

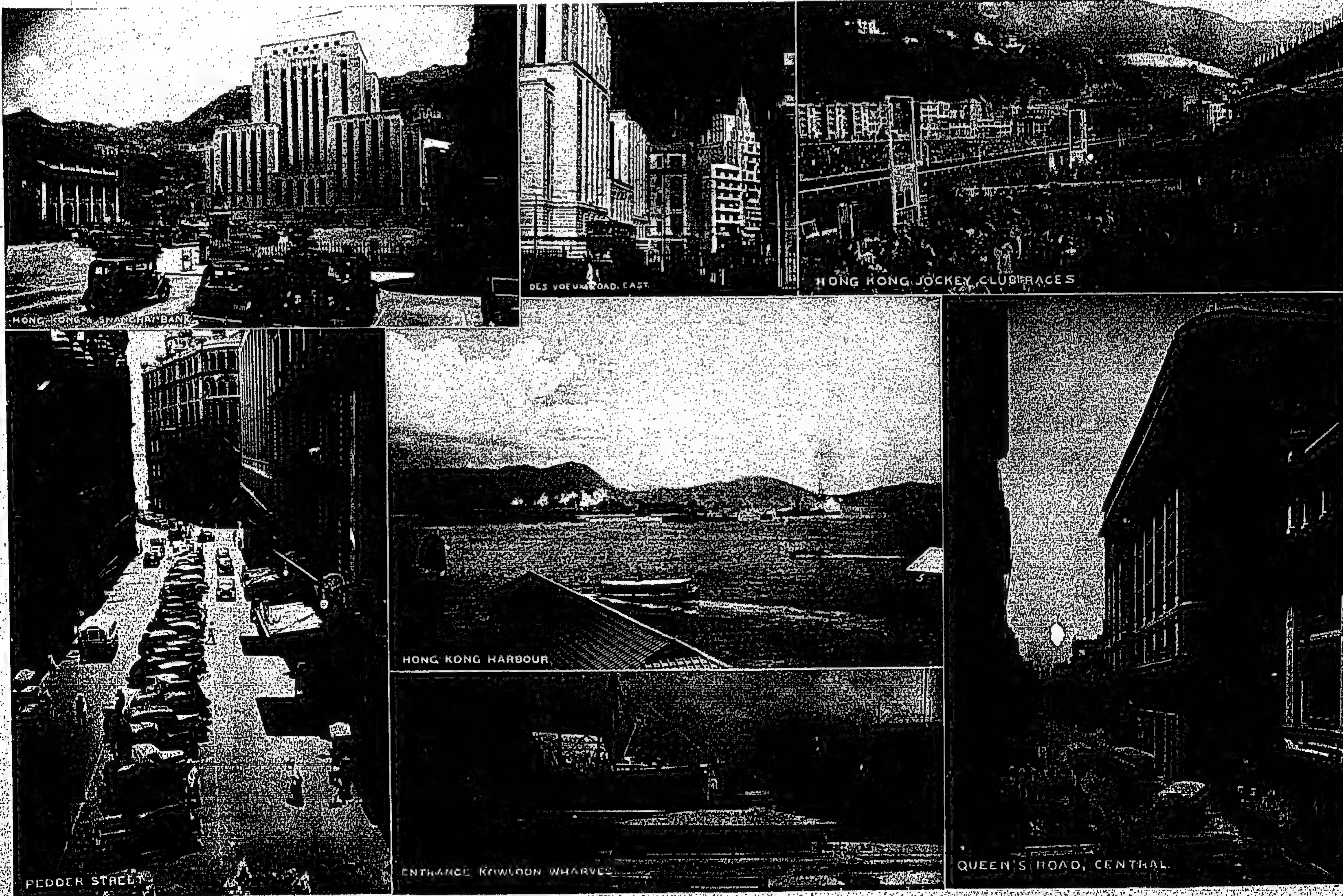
The first Colonial Secretary was Lieut.-Col. George Alexander Malcolm (1843), who was succeeded by Mr. F. W. A. Bruce in 1844, and by Major William Calne (who also was Chief Magistrate in those early years) in 1846. Lieut. William Pedder, R.N., was the first Harbour Master (1843); the first Colonial Surgeon being Dr. Alexander Anderson (1843), succeeded by Dr. F. Dill in 1844; and the first head of the Police Department was Mr. Charles May, who took up his duties in 1844. The Post Office goes back as a department to 1842, when a Mr. FitzGibbon was in charge, succeeded in a few months by a Mr. Mullahy, who in turn gave place to Mr. R. Edwards. Mr. E. Spring followed in 1843; and in 1849 Mr. Thomas Hyland was appointed, being the most energetic of the early Postmasters, and serving for some years.

Mr. A. T. Gordon was the first Surveyor General (a title changed in 1891 to Director of Public Works), and took up his post in 1843, being succeeded by Mr. C. St. George Cleverly in 1845. That was the beginnings of the Public Works Department.

The first Registrar General (an office changed to that of Secretary for Chinese Affairs in 1913) was Mr. S. T. Fenon, in 1849, who was succeeded in 1849 by Mr. A. L. Inglis.

The Supreme Court was founded in 1844, the first Chief Justice, appointed that year, being Mr. John Walter Hulme. The first Registrar of the Supreme Court (1844) was Mr. R. D. Cay.

The earliest of the Colonial Treasurers (a title recently changed to Accountant General) was Mr. E. Emslie (Continued on Back Page.)



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THE STORY OF A CENTURY OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

From A Barren Rock To A Splendid City

We deal here with the factual history of Hongkong: the early administration, old buildings, business and social developments, growth of amenities, and extension of roadways and transport. With the increase of population, corresponding with the growth of the Colony, have come many changes, and the progress of invention has brought more amenities and better health, improved transport, and many new structures. It is when we read here of the conditions which the early communities faced, that we realise best how much the change has been in the past hundred years.

Space has not permitted the use of much material which could perhaps have embellished this article; and most of the fact and commentary is necessarily confined to the earlier period of Hongkong history. It should serve however to give the reader, who sees the more recent developments before him to-day, a clearer picture of the past, and perhaps a vision of the future.

When the British Government took over Hongkong, it had to face a formidable task of development: so great, indeed, and faced with so many setbacks, menaced by malarial fevers that killed many of the early settlers, that it was suggested in some quarters in 1844 that the place should be abandoned, and a more northerly settlement made at Chusan. However, the early administrators maintained a faith in Hongkong which has proved well justified; and when Chusan was handed back to the Chinese after the hostilities concluded, all energies were bent on making this Colony a stronghold of British trade and enterprise, and later the guardian of Britain's interests in the Far East.

An entire volume could be filled with a detailed account of the growth of the Colony in the past hundred years. It suffices to give here a brief survey of the development of the island, its steady increase in importance, and the social and other changes that took place.

The Chinese population settled on the island in 1840 was probably not much more than the 5,000 estimated at the time of the old Chinese settlement, a few of the old Chinese forming partly a floating and partly a permanent section of the residential population. There were altogether fourteen Chinese villages and hamlets. The villagers cultivated vegetables much as they do to-day, and especially was this observed at Wong-ni-chong, at the upper end of Happy Valley, at that time nearer the front and connected with the sea by means of a creek the remnant of which is seen to-day in Bowring's Canal. Another fairly large community existed in the vicinity of Shauiwan, and old-established villages were situated at Chekchu (now known as Stanley), at Shek-pai-wan (now Aberdeen), at Heung-kong, Tsai (Little Hongkong), probably the best-known settlement, though Chekchu seems to have been the most important.

The earliest arrivals in the British community were, apart from Government officials and the defence forces, largely merchants, some coming over from Macao and Canton. Many Chinese traders also arrived within the first few months, and settling in the new city, and the settlement named Victoria on June 29, 1843.

Almost as soon as Hongkong was occupied, barracks were set up for the early garrison, and work on business premises and godowns, and the erection of dwelling houses, went on as rapidly as possible. Artisans, stocked here from Canton and Macao, shops were opened, and roads were constructed. Most of this development, naturally, took place along the strip of seaford which now forms the heart of the city.

Old records, plans and sketches show that the business and residential premises were side by side in a new settlement, merchants desired to be near their offices. The first of the oldest firms, Dent and Company, had a fine house, with a large garden, in the area between Zetland Street and Duddell Street as we know them to-day. Its offices were on the other side of Queen's Road, approximately where Marina House now stands. His godowns were on the seaford, adjoining where to-day we have Des Voeux Road. The pioneers found a track running along the harbour front a few yards from the shore; this they developed into the city's main street, and named it after the Queen (Queen's Road). It was reclamation work carried out much later in the Colony's history which gave us the present Praya (Consolidated Road) on the seaford, Statue Square, and Des Voeux Road, running roughly along the line of the old wharves and piers.

FROM MANSION TO SLUM

The chief residential areas of those early days are now completely obliterated under shop and slum property. The leading merchants and officials (residence on the Peak had not then been thought of) had their homes in an area adjoining Wyndham Street, D'Aguilar Street, Wellington Street and Hollywood Road; while the development of the Wanchai district, where a large pier and a number of godowns were erected, led to many residences being erected there as well. It is interesting nowadays to recall that Spring Garden Lane, sounding so picturesque, commemorates the existence in the forties of several houses with gardens, and a small stream fed by a spring at the back, flowing from the hillside where Kennedy Road is now situated. This later became one of the most unsavoury quarters of the city; and the Praya East reclamation of fifteen years ago entirely changed the seaford.

Further out towards Happy Valley, the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company, pioneers of the old days, erected their spacious godowns and pier, at East Point, and their taipan's house on the hill at the back of the shorehouses, sold some years ago to the late Mr. Leysan, and since much unrecognisable by development, though some of the hill remains.

The godowns standing to-day at East Point date back to the very beginning of the Colony—part of the premises were constructed in 1841, and in use to this date. The structure which was completed in 1843, so well built that it stands as strong as when the builders handed it over.

The earliest shelters must have been mere matsheds, but within a few months there were substantial brick and stone houses. With the development of the business side, the social and spiritual needs were not neglected, and among the earliest premises were also clubs and churches.

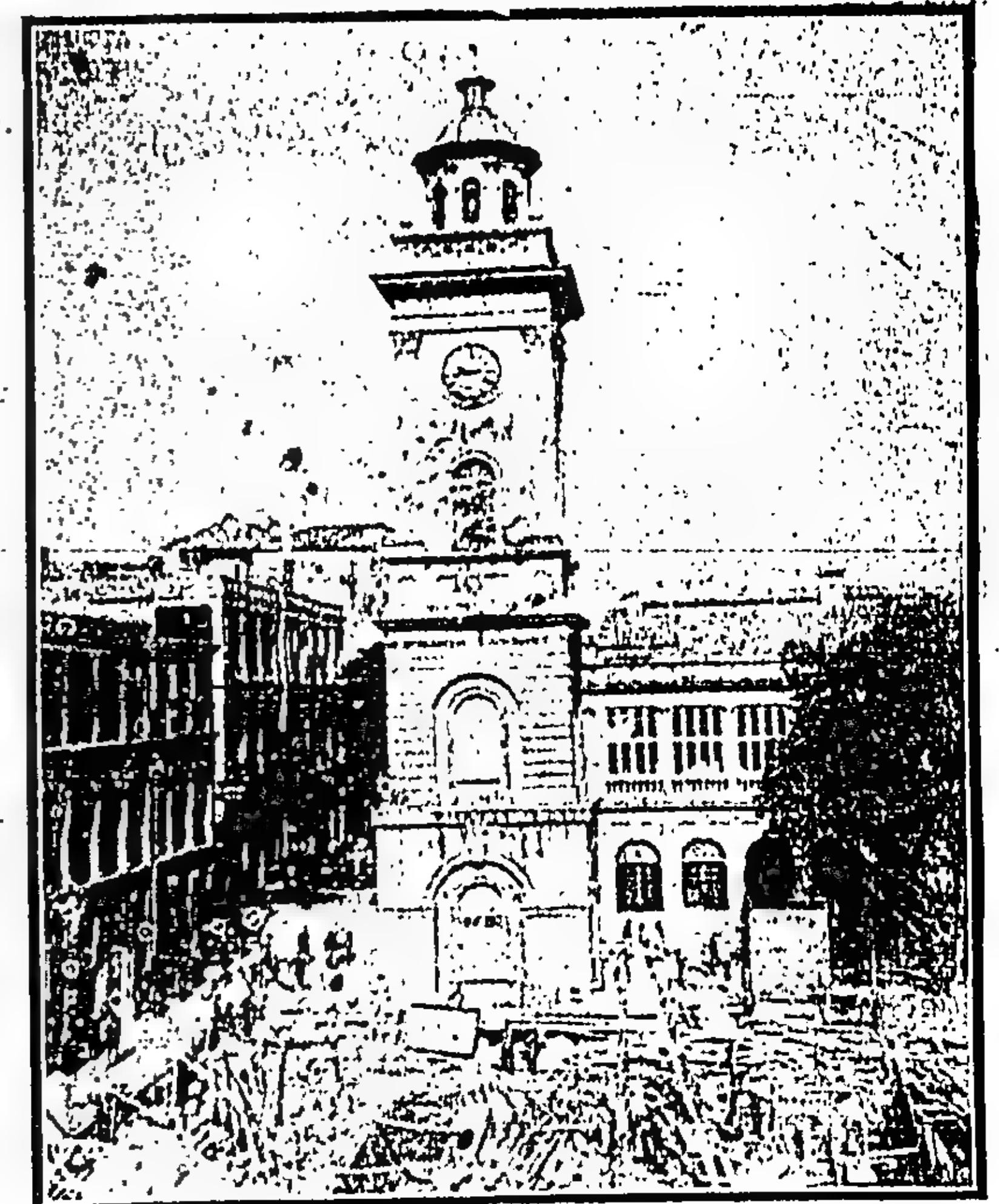
It was necessary in the earliest years to accommodate the administrative departments. The first Government House, according to a persistent tradition which, unfortunately, is not accompanied by documentary evidence, existed at Spring Gardens, Wanchai. A plan shows a gubernatorial residence at Cantonment Hill, which covered approximately the area where the Volunteer Headquarters and Government Offices are to-day; and the present Government House was erected as far back as 1852. It has been added to and partly reconstructed since then, but is one of the oldest buildings in the Colony.

The site where the old portion of the Botanic Gardens is to-day was originally cleared for building a permanent residence for the Governor (in 1842) but the plan was altered, apparently, so as to place the building a little lower down.

The Governor's residence on the Peak, now known as Mountain Lodge, was completed in 1867, and was one of the very first houses built on the Peak. It may be added that it was reconstructed in 1902.

The Civil Service came into being early and had to be accommodated. When the Lieutenant Governor, the General Officer Commanding (Major General George C. D'Aguilar) arrived at the end of 1843, his place of residence was a local inn. The present Flagstaff House was built during 1844-45 for his accommodation. Very recently, the residence of the late Sir Paul Chater, Marble Hall, which he had bequeathed to the Colony, was given to the Admiralty as the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station.

OLD CLOCK TOWER IN PEDDER ST.



Former Clock Tower at the top of Pedder Street.

The First Permanent Buildings Are Erected

With the advent of the Civil Service departments, it became necessary to erect permanent buildings for their accommodation, and these were soon commenced. It is obvious that the earliest form of accommodation, for such departments or institutions as needed housing at the very commencement of the British occupation, were mere matsheds—cheap and quickly built. The first barracks, the earliest mail-sorting office, where also packets were received for the sailing ships that, going round the Cape, took several months to get a letter to England in unfavourable weather; and even the first place of worship, were in matsheds. It was not long, however, before brick and stone buildings arose.

The abundant granite of the island offered quarries in many places—one of the best-known having given its name to the bay that lay near it, beyond Wong-ni-chong village; and brick-works were soon in full production, near the seaford, at West Point. Along with the first Government House and earliest Government Offices, at Cantonment Hill, was the first Post Office, a temporary structure approximately on the site of the present Volunteer Headquarters, so far as the old name can be relied on for accuracy. The first permanent Post Office was erected in 1845 at Queen's Road, abutting on the waterfront, where there was a pier for landing where China Building now stands. It was later reconstructed internally, but accommodation was greatly taxed, and the present building went up in 1910-11 on completion of the Central Prison, the department moving in during 1911. The old structure was demolished in 1922. For some years after the first permanent building had gone up in the forties, the Postmaster had his residence in the upper floor.

The first Court House was in Wellington Street (at the junction with Wyndham Street) opened on October 1, 1844, and the next one, to which a move was made in 1848, was in a pillared building which stood next to the site of the present Queen's Theatre. This was originally known as Exchange Building, and Government bought it in 1847, from Dent and Company. The first Chief Justice had his home on Hospital Hill, where the Royal Naval Hospital now stands. The present Supreme Court was occupied on completion in 1912.

The first Harbour Office stood on a bluff which rose on the east side of Wyndham Street, and was later levelled to make room for business premises. Shell House now occupies the site, which in those early days came to be known as Queen's Hill, after the first Harbour Master, who apparently had his residence on the bluff as well as his office. The seaford of that point was obviously appropriate, being then about seventy feet

above sea-level and within a few yards of the waterfront, and commanding a view of the harbour, while being centrally situated.

In 1868 a new Harbour Office was completed, on the seaford, at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand, and was reconstructed in 1873-74. The present structure was completed in 1900.

With the development of shipping, lighthouses were constructed. Cape Collinson Light was completed in 1870; and Gap Rock Lighthouse in 1892.

EARLY HOSPITALS
The earliest requirements also included hospitals, and there were several soon in operation, catering for civilians as well as military and naval and mercantile marine patients. A general hospital was one of the first built in the island, and it stood where the R.N. Hospital is now. Erected in 1842-43, it was later used as a seamen's hospital. It started under the Medical Mission Society. This site had been known as Hospital Hill, but was changed to Mount Shadwell in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, who was Commander-in-Chief out here at the time the Admiralty took it over in 1852, and was a seamen's institution was developed. Jardine, Matheson and Company had a few years previously developed it into a seamen's hospital in place of an older institution in the western city district.

The earliest seamen's hospital was situated on the site of the Government Civil Hospital which replaced it some years later, and was erected by Jardine, Matheson and Company, presumably originally for their own mercantile marine. It was probably the oldest hospital building here, being opened in 1843 under Dr. Young (of the already existing Hongkong Dispensary) who gave his services free. In 1848 it was taken over partly by the Colonial Hospital, and was replaced by the oldest part of the Civil Hospital building.

The Government Civil Hospital, in use until the erection of the Queen Mary Hospital five years ago, was erected in 1850, further blocks being added, in 1860, 1874, 1878, and 1880. What came to be known as "C" Block was the oldest, and "A", "B" and "D" were the blocks that followed, a maternity section being added in 1895.

There followed several other hospitals as the Colony grew in size and importance, some governmental and others founded by private benefactors, but to deal with them in detail would require an article in itself.

In the early years there were naval and military hospital hulks in use, moored in the harbour.

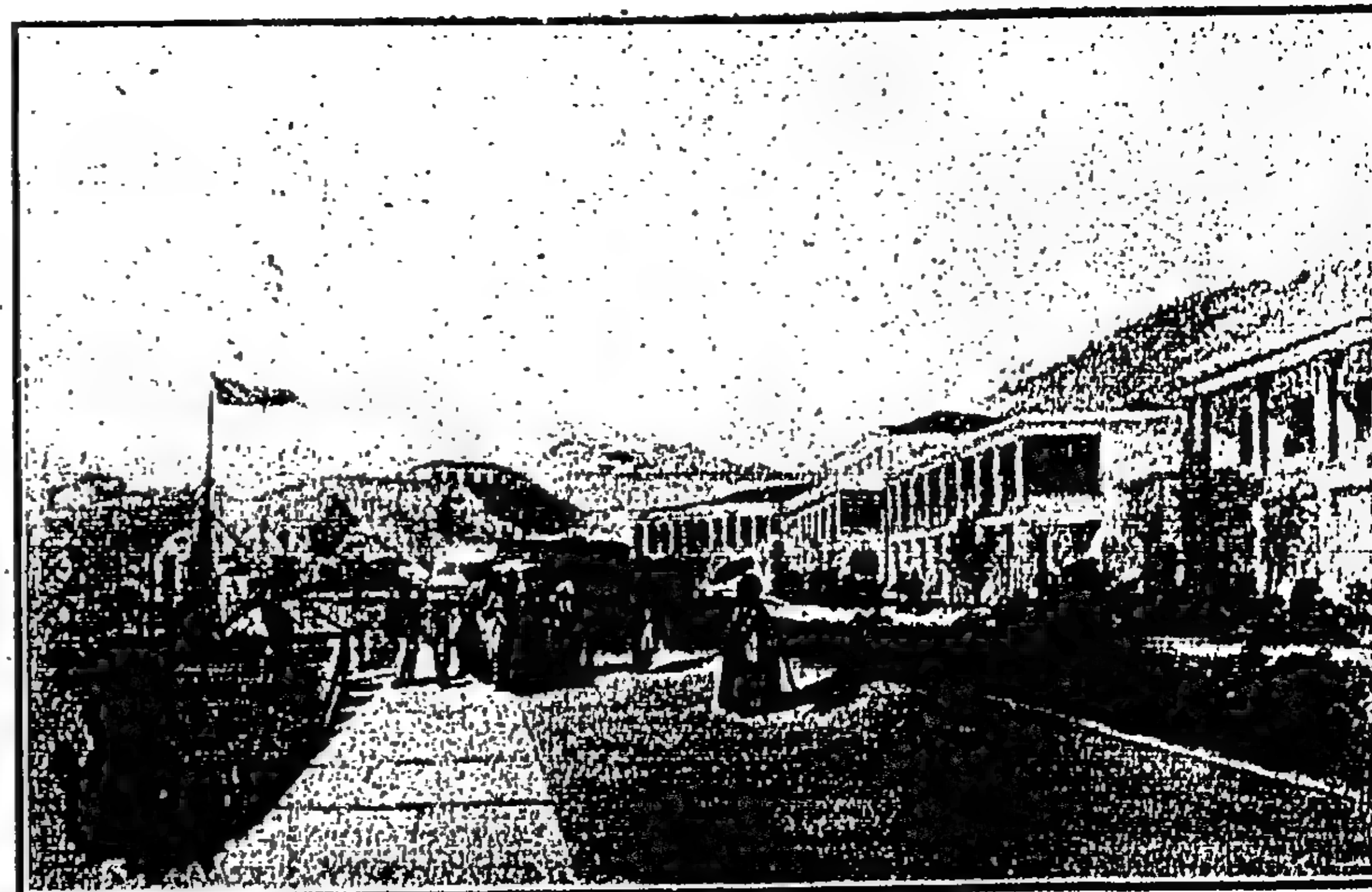
The first Sailors' Home, at West Point, incidentally, was not opened until 1863, but seamen were very early catered for when needing medical attention.

MARKETS AND POLICE STATIONS
The community also had need of proper amenities, including markets, and efficient police control, so that some of the earliest structures were erected to meet these requirements.


Chinese shop-keepers had soon flocked here with fancy goods and other Chinese products, and established themselves in what were termed bazars, one of the very earliest being situated at Queen's Road a little to the eastward of Murray Barracks, on a level area now occupied by a contractor's yard, and another at Wanchai. Small markets were also opened for the sale of foodstuffs, and it soon became necessary to bring these under official control.

For the dates of the erection of various markets one turns to the official records, and the first mention of a substantial building going up occurs in 1842, when a market was erected a year under British control. The original Central Market was opened in June, 1842, on a site at Queen's Road nearly opposite the present site. At Tai-ping-shan, a market was erected in 1844, and later demolished; and the original Western Market went up in 1850, and was replaced in 1900 by the present structure. In 1858 two other markets were built; one at Wanchai (replaced three years ago by the present elaborate structure), and another at Soekungpo. In 1899 a new Central Market was commenced, on the present site, and completed in 1935, to

(Continued on Page Four)



Spring Gardens in 1840, then a fashionable suburb. The area is now covered with Wanchai slum property.



One Hundred Years of Progress...

BORN AT POSSESSION POINT IN 1841



An impression of the original "Hong Kong Dispensary" intended solely as a Dispensary for the Services stationed in Hong Kong and a name still associated with the retail and dispensing section of the Company's business.

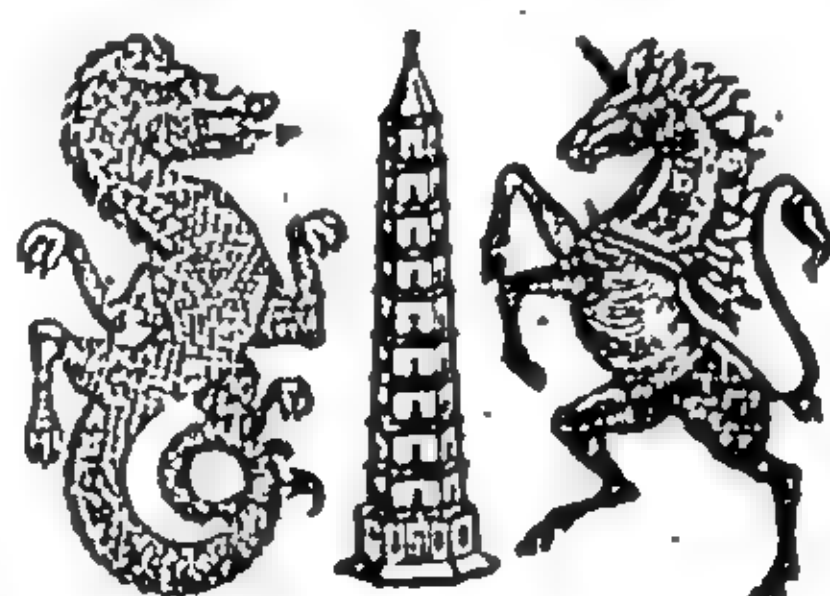
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

PIRATES ABOUNDED: BOTH EUROPEAN AND CHINESE

(Continued from Page Two)

be replaced by the existing new structure two years ago. The first slaughter houses were erected in 1853.

The earliest Police buildings were the Magistracy and Victoria Gaol, and Police Stations at Queen's Road East and Aberdeen, built in 1847. All have been either demolished or superseded since then—Victoria Gaol was reconstructed in 1863, and superseded a few years ago by the new prison at Stanley, while the Magistracy as it stands to-day is a comparatively new structure. Perhaps the oldest of the existing Police Stations is the old No. 1 in Happy Valley, which a few years ago was converted into quarters for Indian constables, when the fine new Wanchai (No. 2) Station came into use on the Praya East Reclamation. It is on record that a Wanchai Police Station was erected in 1833, and the old No. 9 at Calne Road went up the same year. The original Central Police Station was built in 1857, and the old No. 7 Station (superseded in 1902) was erected in 1858. Several other outlying stations were built about this period. The old Wanchai Station was built in 1868.

The Colony had its fair quota of Chinese criminals at that time, and in the early years a gang of pirates from the mainland actually landed near West Point and looted the Chinese section of the town. Raided by armed Chinese on European residences were also not uncommon. But the records of the Supreme Court contain references to pirates of a more ambitious kind, such as thrilled most of us in the fiction of our youth.

EUROPEAN PIRATES

It is strange to think nowadays of the trial in Hongkong in 1845 of Henry Daryl "Sincere" Britton, former gunner of the schooner Ariel, on a charge of piracy. He was sentenced to transportation for life. In 1848, Captain Cole of the schooner Spec and his crew were acquitted of a charge of piracy; but an Englishman named William Fenton, who commanded a Chinese junk, entered in piracy, was sentenced to three years' hard labour in 1852, after a series of trials in which he had at first been discharged, and then sentenced to a term of imprisonment. In 1857, an American with the romantic name of Ell Boggs—in itself suggesting the pirate chiefs of the story books—was sentenced in Hongkong to transportation for life, on a charge of piracy and murder, owing to ill-health was sent back to America the following year.

These were men who in the main led Chinese freebooters operating in local waters. The Chinese pirates, who at one time had counted on a large number of their own, continued their trade for many years, and within living memory, before British control was extended on the mainland, Hongkong residents could journey out to Kowloon City foreshore (now obliterated by the airport reclamation) and witness rows of pirates being executed by having their heads struck off with a huge sword.

It is evident that in the early days the Police Force had a great deal to cope with, and for some years there was a law that all Chinese abroad after dark should carry lanterns. Jardine Matheson and Company for a great many years employed their own watchmen at East Point, and also had their own cannon to protect their premises there!

It was in 1844, according to old records, that Captain Hall, of the Madras Native Infantry (one of the Indian regiments garrisoning the island in the early years)—assisted by Mr. Charles May, a Police Inspector from London, organised the first properly constituted Police Force for Hongkong, consisting of 78 Europeans, 34 Indians and 48 Chinese; and a detective department was created in 1848. The actual credit for creating the Hongkong Police probably goes to Mr. May, whose full-time job it became towards the end of 1844.

From the earliest years, the city was visited by occasional fires, some of them of considerable and devastating proportions, and the fire-fighting services were in the hands of policemen, with occasional assistance of soldiers; up to the beginning of this year (1941) the head of the Police Department also held the post of chief of the Fire Brigade, the connection between the two services having persisted after the fire-fighters had been thoroughly reorganised in personnel and equipment, and had become a separate department, with stations throughout the Colony and their own superintendents.

Prior to the organisation of a whole-time brigade of fire-fighters, volunteer firemen—members of the civilian population—were of great assistance. The insurance companies, however, were not satisfied until a properly constituted Fire Brigade came into being. Volunteer European and Chinese brigades were first formed in 1856, and they were reorganised in 1867, under a Superintendent, with policemen and civilians as personnel. It was in 1893



Wyndham Street in 1846, with old Hongkong Club on the right and Pedder's Hill on the left.

The Volunteers Come Into Being

that the professional Fire Brigade became a sub-department of the Police administration.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS

In referring to volunteers fighting local fires, one is reminded that the British civilian population gave other evidence of their public spirit, in forming the present Volunteer Defence Corps.

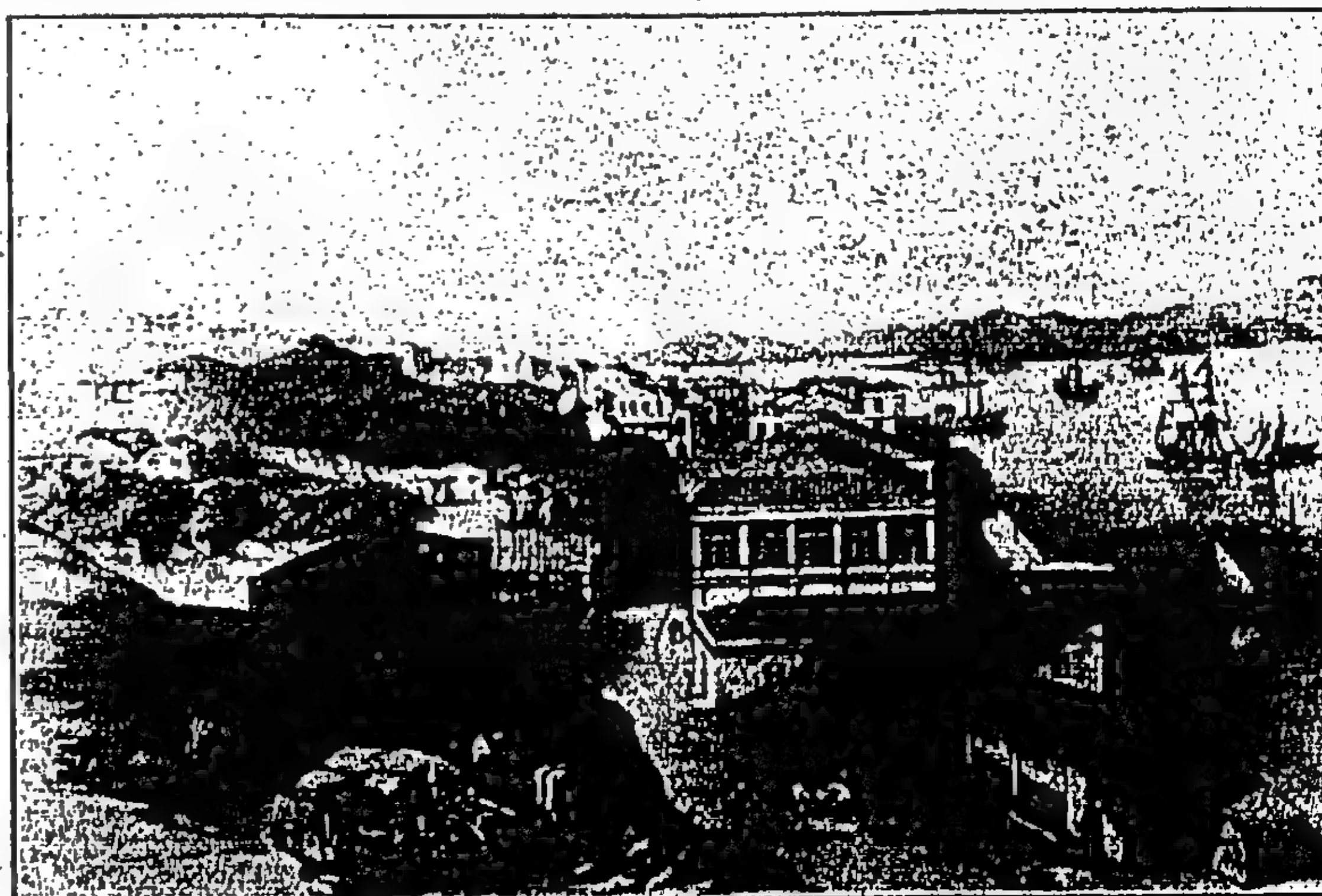
It required the Crimean War, however, when in Britain itself enthusiasm was at a high pitch, to create sufficient enthusiasm locally, but the first suggestion for local volunteers did not develop until 1860. In March 1862, a public meeting in the old Court House decided to form a Volunteer Corps. A battery of artillery was first organised, in which the Corps became moribund and was temporarily disbanded, but continuity of existence can be claimed from 1863, when the Volunteers were properly constituted under military control, similarly to the Volunteer forces in the British Isles.

But in the very first years of the British occupation, the military garrison—with of course the control of the sea exercised by the Royal Navy—had entire responsibility for local defence. Military and naval establishments were constructed almost immediately the island was occupied. Maltese barracks went up at what we now know as West Point, but here the men suffered from fever and the absence of proper sanitation; and they were housed in 1842 in new barracks built of brick off Queen's Road, on the high ground known as Cantonment Hill, at Stanley and at Aberdeen. By 1843, Murray Barracks had been built, and Wellington Barracks followed; and with the fortification of Lyceum, the old barracks at Salwan were erected. In all these places, particularly out at Salwan and at Aberdeen, what we now know to have been malaria, resulted in the death of large numbers of the troops.

Even the civilians, better able to take precautions against the climate and fever, were decimated. It was estimated in the late summer of 1842, no fewer than 24 per cent. of the troops and 10 per cent. of the European civilians died of fever. The old cemetery at Stanley tells its own story of this toll—the names of women and children, members of families who courageously followed their men out to the new station, are included. Among the earliest troops were an Indian regiment; British units were the 40th Regiment, the 55th Regiment and the 98th Regiment of Foot, and the 18th Royal Irish Regiment. The 40th Foot are now the first battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, the 55th Foot are now the second battalion of the Border Regiment, and the 98th are the second battalion of the North Staffordshire Regiment (Prince of Wales). They all have a dragon superimposed "China" in their badge. The Royal Irish were disbanded with the other Irish regiments after the Great War.

The Hongkong Cricket Club has a long and continuous history, being founded in June, 1851, and has used its present ground ever since. This ground was then a waste piece of land alongside the sea, used as a military drill ground, and the area is still the actual property of the military authorities.

It is the Victoria Recreation Club however, direct descendant of the Victoria Regatta Club, that can claim the oldest unbroken history. The Hongkong Cricket Club has a long and continuous history, being founded in June, 1851, and has used its present ground ever since. This ground was then a waste piece of land alongside the sea, used as a military drill ground, and the area is still the actual property of the military authorities.



This drawing by Mr. M. Bruce, a Hongkong architect, is one of a series, all sketched in 1846, reproduced in this supplement. It shows Queen's Road and the harbour, looking west from Murray Battery (above Battery Path).

WYNDHAM STREET 95 YEARS AGO



Wyndham Street in 1846, with old Hongkong Club on the right and Pedder's Hill on the left.

When hostilities with the Chinese broke out again not long after Hongkong had been ceded, owing to non-observance of the provisional treaty stipulations, some of these troops re-embarked for Canton, and took part in the punitive operations.

The oldest cemetery used by the military, was at Tai Ping Shan, above Queen's Road West, while the civilians were buried at St. Francis' Yard, off Queen's Road East. Stanley Cemetery was opened a little later for the military, and the Colonial Cemetery in Happy Valley for civilians (in 1849). The remains of those buried in St. Francis' Yard were removed to the Colonial Cemetery in 1880.

Owing to the presence of Indian soldiers here in the very early days, including a number of Mohammedans, the community was one of those specially catered for almost at the outset, and not only was a mosque in existence at an early date (1843) but the Moslem cemetery was also established.

Among other early pioneers of non-British nationality, were Parsee merchants, whose connection with Hongkong goes back to the first year of occupation, and the land for their cemetery at Happy Valley was granted in the 1840s. There were soon a number of Jewish merchants established as well, and they were also granted a place for burials, on a knoll at the top of Happy Valley, still in use.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE
But let us take the brighter side of the pioneer days, when social and sports clubs, churches, and schools were established. There is no space for a full description of these institutions or details about all of them; it must suffice to mention briefly some of the oldest, and best known.

The oldest social institution is the Hongkong Club, which was founded in the early years of the Colony. It was opened on May 20, 1840, in a building which stood on the site of the present King's Theatre, at the bottom of Wyndham Street. It must have formed the main meeting place for the merchants, civil servants and officers of the defence forces, and probably the means of transaction of business, for the Chamber of Commerce was not founded until 1863. The Club moved into its present building in July, 1897, the premises being then newly erected on the partly completed reclamation.

Of sports clubs, one of the oldest is the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, which had its origin in the Victoria Regatta Club, which held its first meeting in October, 1849. This was principally a rowing club, and a yacht club was not actually formed until the end of 1860. The club house was opened at North Point in 1908, and the new building on Kowloon Island has recently been occupied (1940).

It is the Victoria Recreation Club however, direct descendant of the Victoria Regatta Club, that can claim the oldest unbroken history. The Hongkong Cricket Club has a long and continuous history, being founded in June, 1851, and has used its present ground ever since. This ground was then a waste piece of land alongside the sea, used as a military drill ground, and the area is still the actual property of the military authorities.

The Jockey Club also has an old history, the race course having been constructed in 1846, but prior to that, Hongkong sportsmen (from 1841 to 1845) raced their ponies at Macao.

Ecclesiastical institutions were early in the field; and several schools were also opened in the very first year of the British occupation. Let us consider some of the older foundations.

From the very first, religious bodies must have turned their eyes to a new field of endeavour, and when the Colony had assumed some semblance of settled order, the earliest missions arrived. The Baptists were among the first here, and in 1842 a Baptist Chapel was opened in Queen's Road, primarily intended, it would appear, for Chinese worshippers. Rev. J. L. Schuch opened it with money subscribed by the foreign community (resident and transient). The exact location of this chapel is not, apparently, known today; it had gone out of use by the 'sixties, and the Baptists of the Colony worshipped with the other nonconformists in the Union Church, of which more anon. However, it is understood that in 1844 there was a Baptist Chapel in Queen's Road, at the corner of Gough Street.

ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

St John's Cathedral is the second oldest Christian edifice now standing. (The oldest is the Chapel in the Protestant Cemetery, erected in 1845.) The Anglican Church had as its first premises a makeshift structure erected in 1843 on Murray Parade Ground, near the north-east corner, and here the first Colonial Chaplain, Rev. V. J. Stanton, opened his ministry. The building of the Cathedral was commenced in 1847 and completed in 1849; the foundation stone was laid by Sir John Davis, Bart., the Governor, on March 11, 1847, and the edifice (the design of Mr. J. Pope, a Government civil engineer) was opened to worship on March 11, 1849. Bishop George Smith (the first appointed to the Colony) arrived in 1850, and consecrated the Cathedral on September 10, 1852. In 1859 the cost of the organ was raised by public subscription, Mr. C. F. A. Sanger coming out in 1860 as organist, and remaining here 35 years. The foundation stone of the new Chancel was laid on November 10, 1909, by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The Cathedral bells were donated in 1869 by the Hon. Mr. F. Parry.

Other Protestant denominations were also early in the field. The first Presbyterian place of worship was established by 1847 in a bungalow then situated off Wyndham Street at the back of the original Hongkong Club. This bungalow occupied a site now covered by the northern wing of the Morning Post Building. Later, the Presbyterians worshipped in the Union Church.

It was in 1844 that the original Union Church was erected in Hongkong, at Wellington Street, but in 1843 Dr. James Legge held the first Union Church meetings in his house. A new Union Church was erected in Staunton Street in 1863. In 1890 the corner stone of the present Union Church in Kennedy Road was laid, and it was opened for services in 1891.

Brief mention is due to the former St. Peter's Church at West Point, opened in 1872, and in use up to 1933, when its activities were transferred to Kowloon Tong and it was taken over as a shelter for street sleepers. It was a Church of England institution.

The Roman Catholics were also active early in the Colony's history and their first church was erected in 1842-43 in the lower part of Wellington Street, on land granted by Government, who had given the land for the Protestant places of worship as well. In October, 1859 a huge fire which swept over part of the city, burned down this Catholic Church, which was however rebuilt, and, incidentally, had acquired the status of a cathedral. It was found necessary to erect a new structure some years later, and the present Catholic Cathedral in China Road came into being. In 1933 the foundation stone for a new Cathedral on the China Road site was laid, Bishop Rimondini officiating at the religious ceremonies. Subsequently, alterations were made to the building, and the spire was entirely

(Continued on Page Five)

Hongkong's First Schools: Many Still In Existence

(Continued from Page Four)

rebuilt and the area of the Cathedral enlarged. In its present form it was opened for worship in 1888.

St Joseph's Church in Garden Road was opened in November, 1872, but was partly demolished by a typhoon in 1874, and had to be rebuilt, this work being completed in 1870.

The only other religious institutions of some age are the Mosque at Shelley Street, the original building having been erected in 1825 and a new structure going up on the same site in 1915; and the Synagogue. The Jewish community held worship from 1800 to 1804 in a house in Seymour Terrace lent by Mr A. D. Sassoon. A house in Shelley Street presented by Mr Solomon Sassoon was later converted into a Synagogue. In 1862 Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., converted the old Cosmopolitan Club in Staunton Street into a place of worship, and a move was made to Robinson Road two years later, services being held in a temporary structure while the present Ohel Leah Synagogue (also erected by Sir Jacob, and dedicated to the memory of his mother) was being built.

THE SCHOOLS

Closely associated with the religious bodies have always been the schools, founded originally by missions. A brief review of these is possible within the limited scope of this article.

St Paul's College, a Church of England school, was originally an institution for training Chinese ministers of the church. The land on which it stands was granted by Government in 1843, and within a few years the building was commenced, being completed in the later forties, the foundation stone being laid in 1847. In 1849 the first Bishop of Hongkong (Bt. Rev. George Smith) was appointed its Warden under statutes approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the following year took up residence in the then recently built Bishop's House, which is still in use.

Another very old school was the Anglo-Chinese College, opened in the later forties by Rev. Dr. Legge. This had to close in 1856 owing to lack of support.

Another early institution which became defunct after a comparatively brief existence was St Andrew's School, intended for the education of English children. It was founded by a public meeting held in 1855 to consider the need for such a school, among those sponsoring the plan being Mr George Duddell, one of the opium monopolists, after whom Duddell Street is named. St Andrew's School was opened in premises situated in Staunton Street, but had to close in 1861. The Union Church erected in 1863 occupied the site of this old school.

An old school still in existence, and in a flourishing condition is Queen's College. This was "founded" in 1860 by the amalgamation of three small Government schools, and was originally designated the Central School. Premises in Gough Street were purchased and a school opened in 1861. The school, and continued in use until 1887, when the new premises were built at Hollywood Road, and the school moved to its present location. It was soon afterwards termed Victoria College, probably in commemoration of the Queen's golden jubilee, but the name was changed in 1890 to Queen's College, and has remained so since then. It is primarily for Chinese boys.

St John's Cathedral Diocesan School also has an old history. It was founded in 1860 as a school for Chinese girls and stood on the corner of Bonham Road and Eastern Street. Later, Eurasians and also European children were taken charge of, and in 1868 it was made a mixed school, boys as well as girls being admitted. In 1869, an orphanage was opened in conjunction with the school, and in 1890 the institution was separated into boys' and girls' schools. The Diocesan Boys' School moved to its present site in 1920.

St Joseph's College, one of the Brothers' schools to be found wherever Roman Catholic missions have established themselves in the bigger cities of the Empire, was commenced here as St Saviour's School in 1865 in Wellington Street, moving in 1875 to Caine Road, and being renamed St Joseph's College. A new site nearby, on the Glenelg Estate (hence Glenelg Road) was selected in 1881, and a fine building went up on the site, being opened in 1883. Rapid growth of the school necessitated further expansion, and in 1918 the existing premises in Kennedy Road (formerly the Club Germana) were taken over.

Roman Catholic girls were from the early days taken care of by the convents, founded by the French and Italian missions. In these, the girls have for many years received a sound education, while orphanages have been operated in conjunction with the purely scholastic work.

As far back as 1848 a party of French Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission laid the foundations of St Paul's Institution, or the French Convent, as it is also known. They opened a small convent and foundling home on what was then the Wanchai seafront, on the corner of the present Gresson Street. Here the good work went on, with an enlargement of the premises and subsequent addition of a hospital, until 1909, when the foundling home was moved to the newly built Le Calvaire in Happy Valley, the convent and hospital moving to Causeway Bay during 1915 and 1916, into premises adapted from a former spinning factory operated by Jardine, Matheson and Company.



The Des Voeux Road seafront as it appeared in the late 'eighties. The old portion of the Hongkong Hotel, where Gloucester Building stands to-day, is in the right foreground, with Jardine, Matheson's premises on the extreme right.

The Concession Institute, or Italian Convent, has a local history going back to 1860, when six Italian Sisters arrived in Hongkong. They opened a day school and foundling home in St Francis Street, Wanchai, which still exists, and extended their work to other branch institutions in different parts of the Colony from 1880 onwards. In 1900 a property known as "Rosehill" in Caine Road was acquired, and this was turned into the present Italian Convent.

The principal educational institution of to-day in Hongkong, the University, was opened in March 1912; but there was a nucleus of its Medical Faculty in the Hongkong College of Medicine, founded as far back as 1837, largely through the enthusiasm of Dr Patrick Manson, father of tropical medicine; and Dr Sun Yat-sen was one of the earliest graduates.

OLD BUSINESSES

While the business community were erecting godowns and office premises, and Queen's Road and Wanchai were assuming the aspects of busy mercantile centres, several large trading concerns established themselves here. Some, like Dent and Company, have not weathered the storms and stress of China trade, and only their names exist to-day to remind us, when looking through old plans or other documents, that important houses had property here, and transacted valuable business. Considerable space would be required for even brief mention of every firm of some importance that has come and gone. In another article in this supplement, more detail is given concerning a number of old-established concerns which still flourish to-day, with their roots deep in Hongkong's historic past.

Among the early necessities for this growing trade were banks. The founding of the Hongkong Bank is dealt with in the separate section on old firms; it suffices to summarise old banking history in the present article. About four years after the British occupation, only one banking institution had been established. This was the Oriental Bank, which was formed here in April 1845, as a branch of an unchartered joint stock bank which had been started in Bombay. By 1860 this local concern had developed into the Oriental Bank Corporation, situated in Queen's Road, but by then a number of other such institutions were operating in Hongkong, established mainly during the fifties, namely the Agra and United Service Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Commercial Bank of India, all at Queen's Road, practically the only important commercial centre of that period.

In 1863 these banks were still flourishing, and two more had come into being—the Central Bank of Western India and a French concern, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. The Agra Bank and Commercial Bank suspended payment in 1866, but the associated business crisis was surmounted by the stability of the other banks, and the general soundness of the commercial situation. One of the banking institutions which weathered the crisis was the present Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which had been founded here in 1864, and commenced business at the beginning of 1865.

Reference has also been made to the need for accommodation in the early development of Hongkong, and inns and so-called hotels—mere lodging houses, some of them having bars and others being nothing more than taverns—came into existence, mostly catering for transients such as the seafaring community. The earliest on record is Lane's Hotel, which operated from 1841 to 1843. There was a British

Hotel, in 1847, at Queen's Road; it appears to have been the leading hostelry of the time, and its charge was \$250 a day for board and lodging exclusive of wines or beer, one of the attractions being a good billiard table. The only survivor of early times, which was a hotel of the first class, is the present Hongkong Hotel, established in 1807-68.

It is interesting to recall the names of some of the earliest local taverns—such as the Crown and Anchor, British and American Inn, Fortune and War, Pilot Boat, Prince of Wales, Victoria Tavern, Neptune, and Bee Hive; all in business in the forties—and to sense the appropriateness of the following verse on the sign of the Bee Hive Inn:

"Within this hive we're all alive, and pleasant is our honey;
If you are dry, step in and try, we sell for ready money!"

These names are recollections of the sailing ship days, and one cannot help regretting that reforms have abolished them, if only because such picturesque titles should have gone.

Many respectable, but not pretentious, hotels came into existence in the Colony when the population grew more numerous and settled; some have gone out of existence, the premises they occupied being demolished within living memory, while others have given place to more up-to-date but newer establishments, which have not yet earned the right to historic associations.

EARLY AMENITIES

As Hongkong settled down to be a flourishing part of the British Empire, the matter of developing the local amenities received more attention; but most of these came as a matter of course as the European population increased and the health of the community improved, with better sanitary services. Let us consider this aspect of local history briefly.

One of the main problems was the water supply, and this was easily dealt with in the early days by the provision of tanks, which were filled from the streams flowing down the hillsides, and by the sinking of many wells. But as the population grew, and the reservoir system was inaugurated, the years 1860-71 seeing the construction of the reservoir at Pokfulam valley, while the Taitan scheme was developed during 1863-69, and considerably added to at later dates. Other areas came into the water-supply plan as the years went by; and this appears to be an ever-present problem, hardly a decade having passed without some additional source being tapped.

The absence of electricity in early times made the use of electric fans in summer impossible, but punkas, the importation from India, consisting of a large cloth fan mounted on a cross-bar near the ceiling, and worked by a rope, were in use; and fortunately there was a good ice supply, the ice being imported from North America, where it had been cut in blocks during the winter, and brought properly insulated in sailing ships across the Pacific. The first ice houses, as the store places were called, were near the site of the present National City Bank of New York, and the street alongside derives its name from this—Ice House Street. It seems that the old building still standing at the bottom of Battery Path was also used for storing ice, but of that there is no definite record. In 1847 the commodity was retailed here at five cents a pound, by the Ice House Company, formed locally in April 1845.

The pioneer ice manufactory was established in the 'sixties in Spring Gardens, Wanchai, but soon went out of business; and in the seventies an ice factory was in operation at East Point, followed by the formation of the Hongkong Ice Company in the 'eighties.

One of the developments that naturally enough followed the growth of the city was street lighting. The chronicles show that oil lamps were used to light the town, in 1817 no fewer than 350 such lamps coming into use. The first gas lights were installed in 1864, when the original gas works were completed.

Electricity came to the Colony in the 'eighties; in 1887 the local branch of the China and Japan Telephone Company (now replaced by the Hongkong Telephone Company, Ltd.) introduced electric lighting; and in 1889 the Hongkong Electric Company was organised, and sold the first electric lamps to the authorities. But telephones had arrived much earlier, for they were established here in 1862.

The history of the electric telegraph system in the Colony goes back to 1863, when Jardine, Matheson's had installed a private line from their East Point premises to the city, a distance of about two miles; and in 1869 a Public Telegraph system was installed locally. By 1871 cable telegraphic communication with the outside world was established.

THE CITY HALL

Let us turn also to a brief survey of the more aesthetic amenities. Chief among acquisitions was the City Hall, housing also the Theatre Royal, a public library and museum. The City Hall was completed in 1869, being opened in November that year by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, then on a visit. The foundation stone had been laid on February 23, 1867, with due ceremony. When the structure was demolished in 1933-34 (leaving only a small portion still standing to-day) so as to make room for the new Hongkong Bank building, this foundation stone could not be found.

Opposite the old civic centre stood an ornamental fountain, donated in 1864 by Mr John Dent, of Dent and Company.

The Theatre Royal saw the first performance on its stage in November 1869, when the Amateur Dramatic Corps (forerunner of the Amateur Dramatic Club) aided by members of the German Club Concordia, put on an entertainment. Amateur theatricals, however, commenced within the first two or three years of the Colony's existence, mainly through the efforts of officers of the garrison.

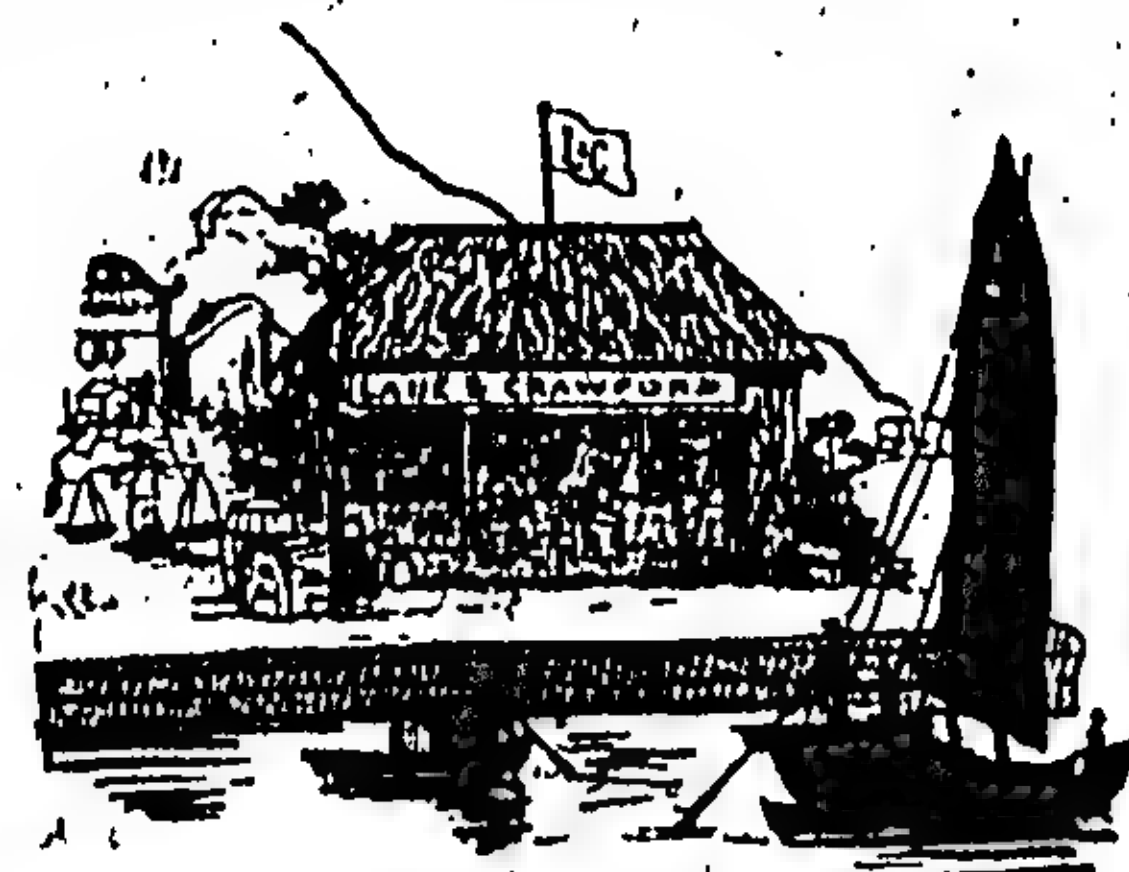
The nucleus of the library and museum had already been formed in 1870.

Another public amenity of historic interest was a clock tower, which was built in 1862, with funds provided by public subscription. It stood at the top of Pedder Street, at the junction with Queen's Road, and for 50 years was a city landmark, being demolished during 1912-13, when the clock itself was removed to the Canton Customs House for further useful service.

In response to popular sentiment, the Botanic Gardens were also added to the amenities. The idea was born in 1848, at the time a local branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (no longer in existence) was formed. It was not until 1861, however, that the gardens came into existence, on a site (the old portion) below the former building known as the Albany, one of the first erected in the island, and used originally as officers' quarters. The gardens were thrown open to the public in 1864, and in 1869 a very ornamental fountain was erected there, which unfortunately was removed in 1932 to make room for a covered service reservoir. This fountain was constructed of stone in England, and shipped out here in sections.

The beginnings of the present Hongkong Horticultural Society, which was reorganised earlier this century after going out of existence, are to be seen in the first flower show ever held here, organised by the Public Gardens Committee in the old section of the gardens. The first Horticultural Society was formed in February 1872.

Various literary societies also came into being, and flourished for a time. The arts in due course also attracted their followers; but space restrictions prevent more detailed reference here. Freemasonry had an early footing in the Colony, and the warrant of Zetland Lodge goes back to March 1846. The foundation stone of the first Lodge premises was laid in February 1853, and the first meeting in the new building was held in October the same year. The premises were rebuilt in 1864-65.



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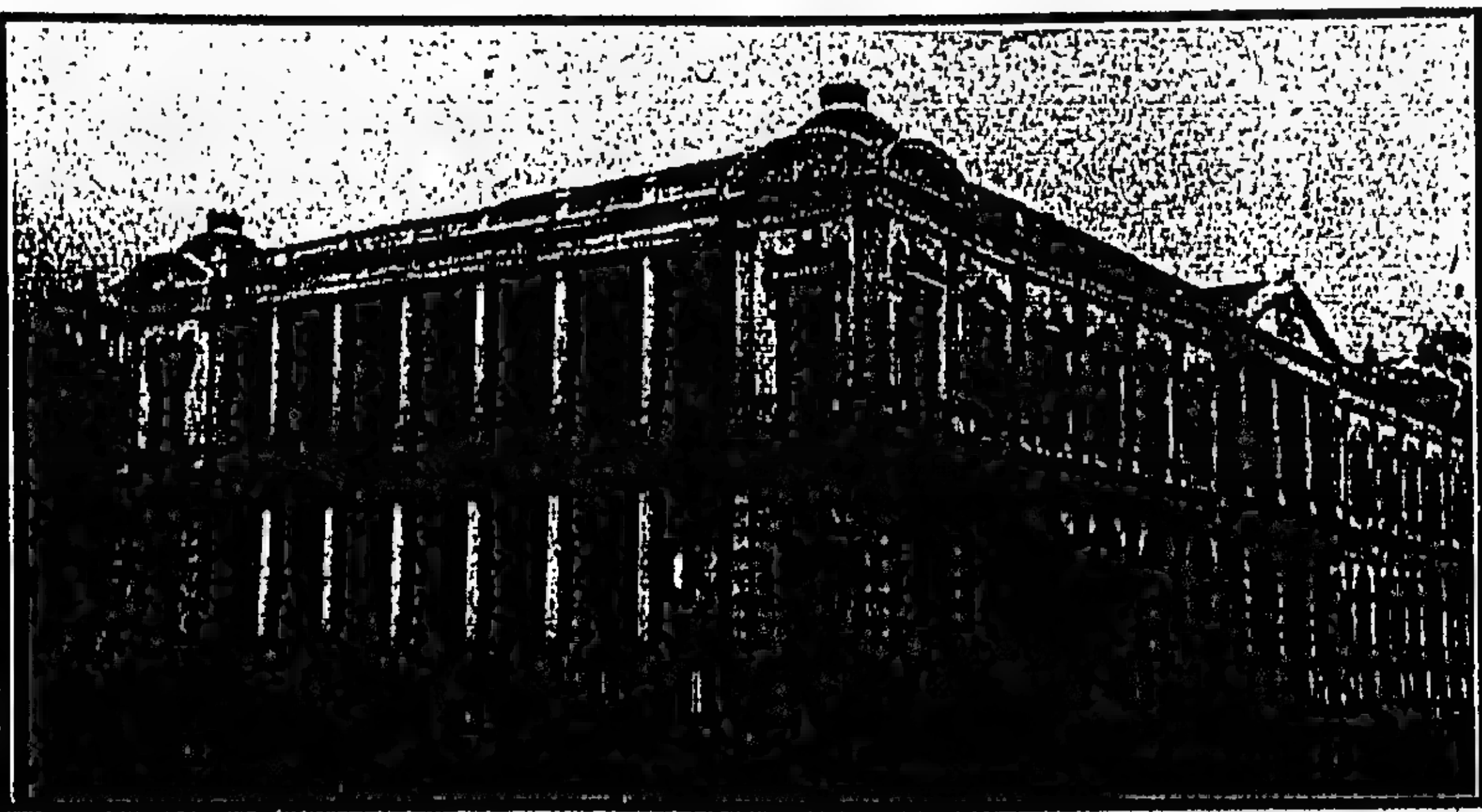
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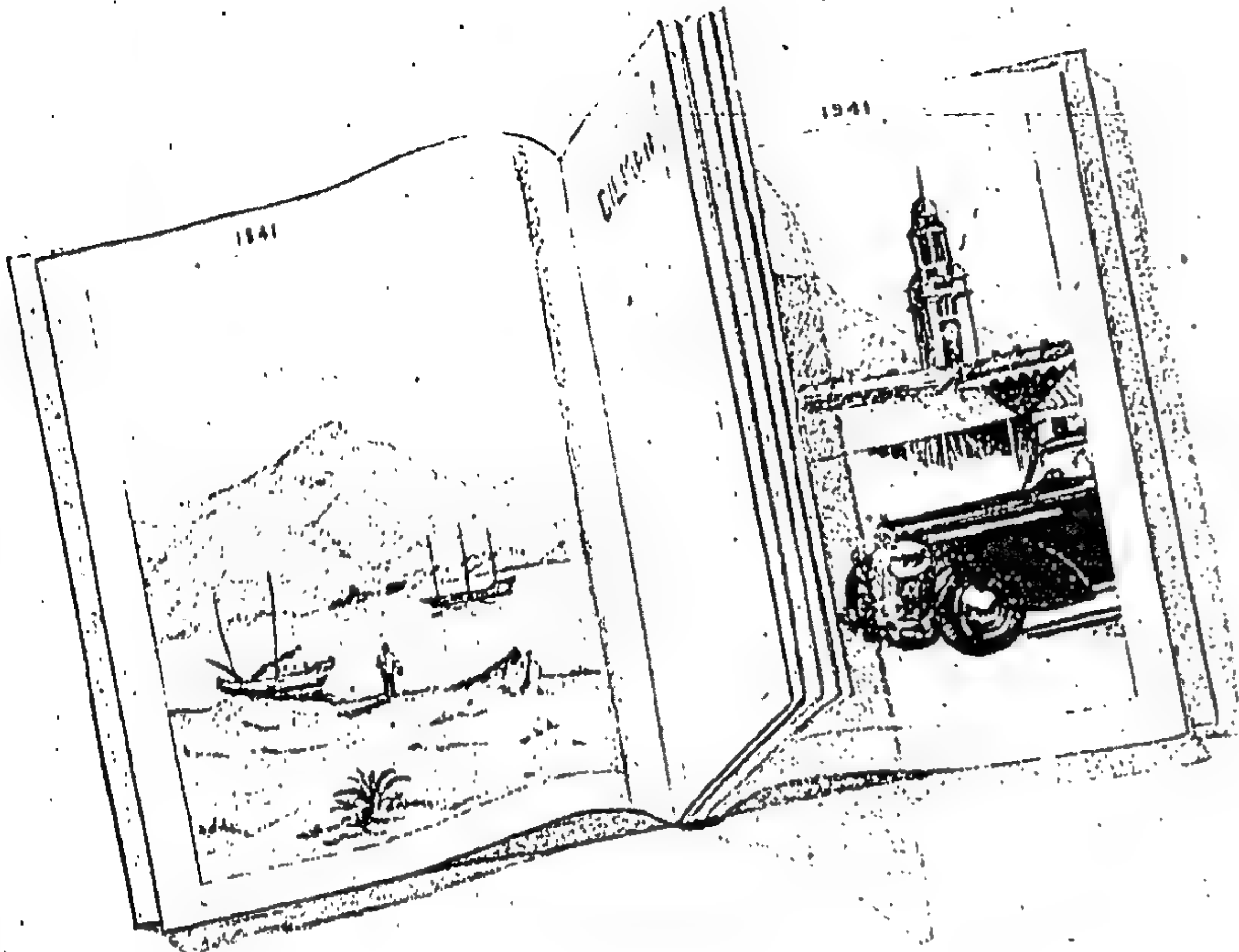


The former City Hall, viewed from the cricket ground, demolished to make way for the new Bank building.

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Newspapers Come Into Being: Road Developments Start

In this summary of local history and the introduction of amenities, it is fitting to include brief notices of the Press, the files of which, in fact, form the basis for a great deal of historical record, and a mine of information for any future work on these lines.

The oldest established newspaper in the Colony to-day is the *China Mail*, which first appeared as a four-page weekly on February 20, 1843, published in premises at Pottinger Street, with Mr. Andrew Shorttred as editor and proprietor. It became a daily in the 'fifties, being then produced at an address in Old Bailey Street, and early in the 'sixties had moved to 2, Wyndham Street, behind the Hongkong Club. Later, a move was made to premises further up the same street. But this was not the first paper to appear locally.

Old records show that the *Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette* was the first of our newspapers: it appeared on March 17, 1842, under the editorship of the Rev. J. L. Schuck (for Shuck) and Mr. James White. It appears to have been a weekly devoted mainly to the dissemination of Government proclamations, and it is worthy of note that the composers were Portuguese, as was the case with locally produced newspapers for a good many years. In 1843, the *Canton Register*, which had appeared at Canton as far back as 1827, appears to have established an office in Hongkong, and the *Hongkong Times* in 1873, while in 1851 had appeared *Dixon's Hongkong Recorder*, issued gratis, and published by Mr. Andrew Scott Dixon, of the *China Mail*. By 1873, most of the competition with the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* had dropped out of the running, but a *China Overland Trade Report*, entirely catering to commercial interests, had a short run, as well as a *Daily Advertiser and Shipping Gazette*, started in 1871.

The *Daily Press* first appeared on October 1, 1857, under the editorship of Mr. George M. Ryder, and was published at Wellington Street. The proprietorship passed to Mr. Yorick Jones in 1858, and he edited the paper for some years, retaining the ownership up to the time of his death in 1884, the family still having its interest therein.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* made its appearance on June 15, 1881, as an afternoon daily, and has been published ever since. The first offices were at Wellington Street, near the junction with D'Almeida Street; and later a move was made to *Edwards's Hill* (opposite the Bishop's House), then to Queen's Road Central (where Lock Hing's premises are situated), afterwards to the junction of Battery Path and Ice House Street. After a brief move to Des Voeux Road, a return was made to Ice House Street; and in 1925 a move was made to the present location in Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street.

The first editor of the *Telegraph* was the founder, Mr. Robert Fraser Smith, a man who became known for fearlessness in expression of his views in print, even to the extent of going to prison on a conviction for libel. His association with the paper continued until his death in 1937, a brief notice in his obituary in the *Telegraph* is a personal note here, is contained in the fact that the paper is still known among Chinese as *See-mit Sai Po*, or "Smith's newspaper."

The *South China Morning Post* was first issued on November 7, 1903, under the editorship of Mr. Alfred Cunningham, and was published from 15, 16, and 17 Connaught Road Central. After a move in 1907 to Des Voeux Road, the publishing offices were transferred to the present site in Wyndham Street in 1913, in an old building which made way for the new one in 1925. In 1916 the *South China Morning Post* and *Hongkong Telegraph* were brought under the control of a single company, the *South China Morning Post, Ltd.*

Space does not permit of mention of a number of other journals, magazines and so forth, that have appeared in Hongkong's history, but a *China Punch* was published from 1887 to 1910; and a *Hongkong Monthly Magazine* came out in 1857, also a *China Magazine* in the 'sixties. In that same period several Portuguese-language weeklies appeared, but ceased publication after a time.

Two Chinese newspapers which were started in Hongkong many years ago are the *Wai Tin* (1872) and *Tau Wai Yat Po* (1873). The celebrated Chinese Minister to Washington, His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, who had spent part of his school days in Hongkong, is stated to have had a hand in the founding of these two papers.

An earlier Chinese daily, the *Chin-shih Pien-tu*, generally known in English as the *Hongkong News*, was started in 1864 under foreign control, and passed into Chinese ownership in 1883. Some years later it ceased publication.

FIRST EUROPEAN BUSINESS PROPERTY IN H.K.



Jardine, Matheson's property at East Point, seen from Causeway Bay in 1846.

The First Reclamation Project

ROAD DEVELOPMENTS

Meantime, various developments of a material kind were going ahead. The roadways were being extended, reclamations were being carried out, and residential areas opened up.

After Queen's Road, several smaller roadways branching off the main city street were constructed. From the older records it is evident that Ice House Street, Duddell Street, and Zeland Street were in use by the 'fifties, while Wyndham Street, D'Almeida Street, Wellington Street and Aberdeen Street had been constructed with the development of their adjacent areas in 1845-46. Hollywood Road, serving the old Gaol, was also constructed about this period.

Queen's Road extended only as far as Wanchai; but a highway on to Shaaukwan was completed in 1842, and a serviceable road round Happy Valley followed within a few years. In 1845, the extreme east and west of the island were not served until very much later; and the south was reached only by the pathway leading up from Happy Valley and down through Taitam to Stanley. This old Chinese path was improved by the military, and for many years formed the only proper roadway across the island. The lower part is now a modern highway known as Blue Pool Road, and the portion from Wongnei-chong Gap through Taitam to Island Road is nearly completed as a motor road.

Island Road was constructed by degrees from the 'fifties onward, a highway from Aberdeen to Stanley, on the south of the island, having been laid out as early as 1840.

Smaller roadway projects which contributed to development were completed during the 'forties. Wanchai Road was built in 1851; Robinson Road, with a bridge across Glenaele, was ready in 1861; and in 1864 the road from town to Shaaukwan was improved into a broad carriageway. The shorter connection with Repulse Bay (Stubbs Road) was not completed as a motor road until 1922.

It was not until 1865 that Kowloon had its first proper highways, these being Robinson Road (later renamed Nathan Road) and Macdonnell Road (renamed Canton Road). It had not appeared to the administration when these highways were first built that with the inclusion of Kowloon in the Colony, similar names to those on the island would cause confusion.

RECLAMATION WORK

The reclamations have brought much additional valuable land into use, mainly for industrial premises or Chinese tenement property. The earliest project of any importance—apart from the necessary construction of seawalls and slight filling necessary within the first few years of the occupation—was that of 1871, when the Praya East was partly formed, giving a better frontage to Wanchai. A large reclamation at Causeway Bay (which had given the place its name) was carried out in 1884; and between 1884 and 1889 much of the foreshore at Kennedy Town was reclaimed.

The great Central Praya scheme was carried out between 1890 and 1902—the effect was to make Des Voeux Road (which had been constructed along the waterfront on a partial reclamation) into an inland highway, and to make available a large area of very valuable land, on which most of the present large office buildings were constructed, and the new Post Office, Hongkong Club and Supreme Court found sites. The Hongkong Bank, with several acres of land opposite its premises after this reclamation (now part of Sincere Square) retained its foreshore rights, and the garden space opposite the Bank premises is its property.

PEAK AND KOWLOON HOMES.

On the island, a low-level tramway came into being in 1904; but the Peak Tramway Company has a comparatively old history, and to its construction of a cable railway can be attributed the development of the Peak area as a European residential suburb. The service up the Peak was opened in May, 1888, and much of the building of houses and levelling of sites on the upper levels has followed since that year.

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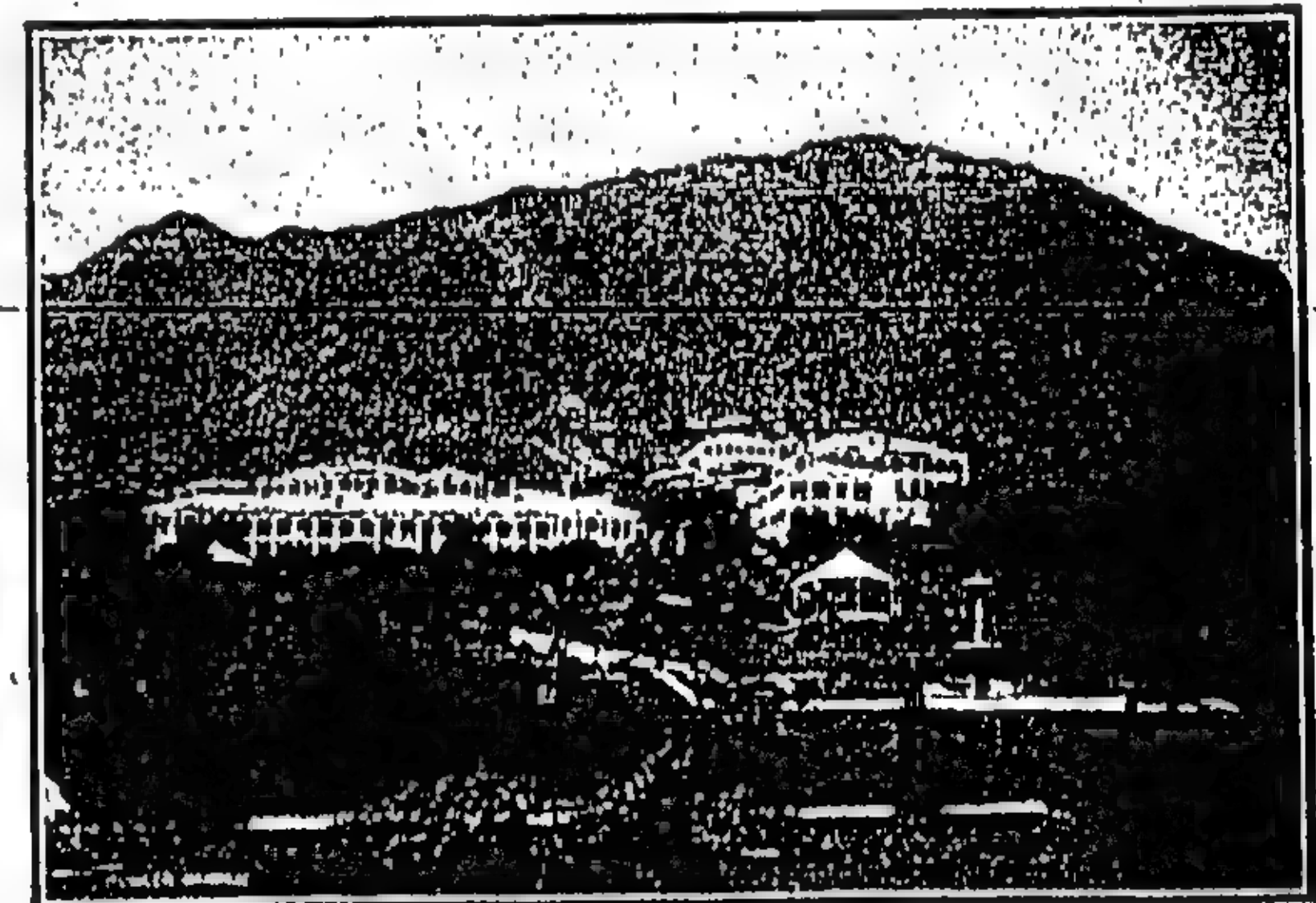
There has been a certain amount of smaller reclamation work from time to time, but the biggest project in the Colony's history was the Praya East scheme, which was practically completed by 1921, being soon covered with buildings, extending the area of Wanchai district to more than double its previous size. In the course of this work, a large portion of Morrison Hill, near the Naval Hospital, was cut away—and it would have been levelled completely had it not proved to be almost solid rock.

With all these extensions of land on the island, the mainland had not been

However, Peak residence was in vogue much earlier, and several houses built before 1888 stand to-day. The Governor's Peak residence has already been mentioned, and a naval sanatorium had also existed at a time when the only means of access was by chair. Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor, ordered the cutting of the path to Victoria Peak, carried out in 1850-60. The military authorities then built a sanatorium on the Peak, in 1862, but the project was not a success. By 1870, however, the idea of dwelling on the Peak so as to be out of the summer-time heat, had become established. Much of the credit for the development of the Peak goes to the late Mr. Granville Sharp, who despite lack of support, continued his advocacy of the idea, and was one of the earliest Peak residents.

In Kowloon, the Portuguese were the pioneers in residential development. At Yau-mati, particularly, they built several fine houses, and they were among the earliest lessees of farm lots

A LANDMARK FOR 80 YEARS



An old photograph showing to the left the Albany (erected in the 'fifties) a building used originally as Government quarters, and possibly quarters for military officers, which was demolished within the past ten years. In the foreground are the Botanic Gardens, with the former fountain.

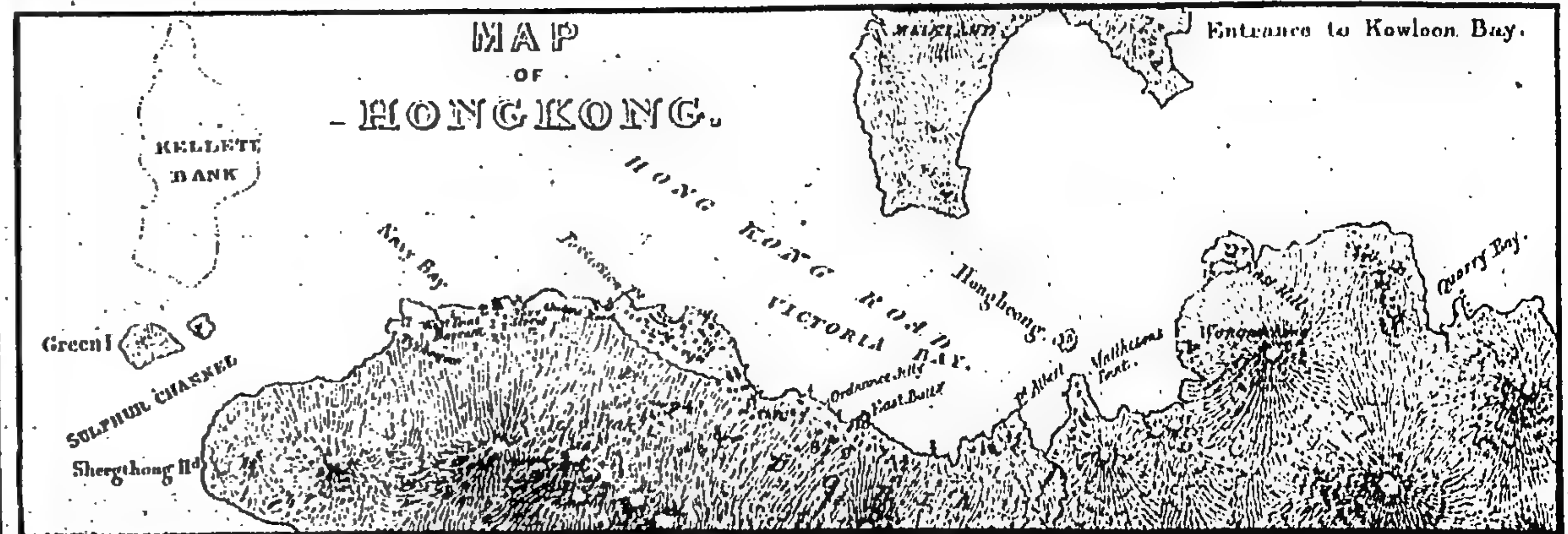
neglected. Reclamation of the seafloor at Kowloon Point brought land on which the railway to the Chinese border, connecting the Colony with Canton overland, was constructed in 1906-11; and the huge Kai Tak reclamation, of fifteen years ago, resulted in making an area available for the present airport.

PEAK AND KOWLOON HOMES.

On the island, a low-level tramway came into being in 1904; but the Peak Tramway Company has a comparatively old history, and to its construction of a cable railway can be attributed the development of the Peak area as a European residential suburb. The service up the Peak was opened in May, 1888, and much of the building of houses and levelling of sites on the upper levels has followed since that year.

In 1869, and later acquired garden lots when these were issued in 1874. Another pioneer in Kowloon was the late Sir Paul Chater; whose part in forwarding the Central Praya reclamation scheme in Hongkong was also an important one, and who is commemorated in Chater Road, constructed across the reclaimed area.

But names of a number of pioneers are due for mention in other sections of this supplement, in the references to business firms and to place names. If space permitted, many more such references could be accommodated for the Colony's history, is essentially bound up with the work of men who looked ahead, and maintained a faith—which time has shown was not misplaced—in the future of Hongkong.



One of the oldest maps of the harbour of Hongkong in existence, drawn in 1844, showing former barracks at West Point.

MANY COLONY PLACE-NAMES RECALL EARLY CELEBRITIES

In any consideration of historical associations, place-names must always play their important part. These are prominent in the past, or some incident or association, commemorated. Often it is the only memorial to a pioneer who deserves to be remembered, and this applies to Hongkong.

Roads, hill-tops, bays and benches, and localities in the Colony have in most cases some association which is of interest, and some of the more important of these from the point of view of old-time commemoration, are given here. A few already appear in other sections of this supplement.

It is not proposed to deal with the Chinese place-names, as these alone would require a great deal of space; in most cases, they go back before the British occupation.

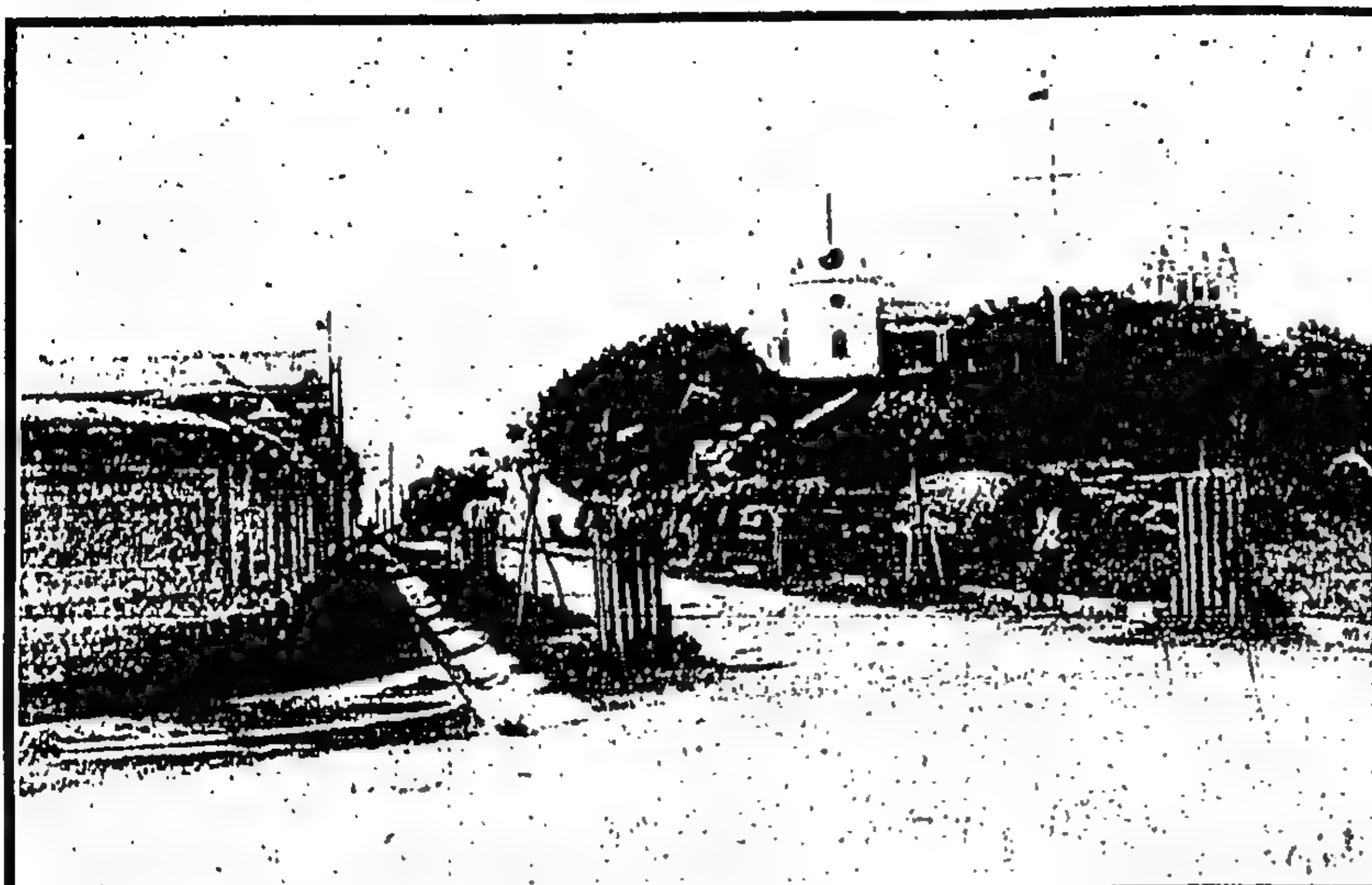
A few localities have specially interesting associations, and include two villages on the south of the Island. These are Stanley and Aberdeen—the latter particularly puzzling to newcomers—but are merely examples of a period when picturesque native names were changed to suit the idea of some local official who wished to honour the powers in London—in this case, in 1845, it was decided to honour Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Foreign Secretary. Two streets are also named after them: Lyndhurst Terrace was completed at that time and named after Lord Lyndhurst, who was Lord Chancellor of England; and Cochrane Street, adjoining, commemorates the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron at the same period, Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane.

One obvious name is Stonecutters Island, where quarrying had been in operation. Not so obvious, and often wrongly interpreted, is the naming of Repulse Bay and Sulphur Channel. These are both after naval craft which were out here in the early years.

The naval and military surveyors, who did all the survey work before the Public Works Department had come into being, made full use of their opportunities, and both ships and commanders were commemorated. Hongkong peaks (checked the obvious commemoration of the Queen in Victoria Peak) were named after Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, who was Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces out here at the time of the occupation of Hongkong, and Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, the General Officer Commanding the troops in China at the same date (there is also a Gough Street). Commander (afterwards Vice-Admiral) Sir H. Kellett R.N., (whose ship, H.M.S. Starling, gave its name to Starling Inlet, near Santukok) not only had a peak named after him, but also a shoal off Green Island, and the inlet which the R.H.K. Yacht Club occupies. Belcher's Bay and Belcher's Street are named after Sir Edward Belcher, R.N., who carried out the first survey of Hongkong harbour, in 1841, aboard H.M.S. Sulphur.

GOVERNORS COMMEMORATED

A peak and a city street commemorate an early Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger; and other past administrators and Governors honoured in the naming of streets (in their chronological order) are Mr. A. R. Johnston, Sir John Davis (Mount Davis), Major-General D'Aguilar, Sir Samuel Bonham, Major-



A photograph taken about forty years ago, showing the Time Ball tower on its former site opposite the Water Police Station. The view is down Canton Road.

It will be noticed that in this list, some of the names are attached to Peak and Kowloon roads, and some, having been omitted previously, were used when new streets were laid out on the Praya East reclamation. Other streets, both old and new, commemorate former Colonial Secretaries or other officials.

This matter of omission is seen in one outstanding case—Captain Elliot. There used to be an Elliot Battery, above the western district of the town; otherwise, he is not commemorated in any outstanding way, except perhaps by Elliot Crescent, off Robinson Road, a place few people know about. On the other hand, the military have made full use of the name Murray, naming their early barracks and parade ground, the old battery near the Government Offices (hence Battery Path), as well as a pier and the road leading thereto, after General Sir George Murray, the Master General of Ordnance who died in 1840, and who was one of the most celebrated soldiers of his time, considered second only to the great Duke of Wellington. The Duke, incidentally, is commemorated in Wellington Barracks and Wellington Street.

SOME OF THE CIVILIANS

To come to civilian pioneers, we have Morrison Hill probably jointly named after Mr. J. R. Morrison, son of the famous shipowner the Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison (who died just over six years before Hongkong became a British possession), and his illustrious father, Mr. J. R. Morrison was Chinese

German missionary who acted as interpreter for Captain Elliot, and later came to Hongkong, becoming Chinese Secretary in 1843 after the death of Mr. Morrison.

Black Point, where the signal station at Kowloon, behind Holt's Wharf, is named after a merchant of German origin, established here in the fifties, whose name was Anglicised from Schwartzkopf.

GREAT POISON PLOT

Two by-streets in the central city area of interest are Zeland Street (named in connection with Zeland Lodge, alongside), and Duddell Street, which recalls Mr. George Duddell, who was appointed Government Auctioneer in 1857, and was also made bakery contractor to the troops the same year.

In connection with Mr. Duddell's contract, there occurred a sensational attempt to poison the European population and garrison by the Chinese baker who had held the contract (practically a monopoly) for some time. In January, 1857, someone at the bakery mixed arsenic with the bread, but used such a quantity that after very little had been eaten the effects were felt, and the attempt failed; though some 400 Europeans became ill, some of them being found a time in a serious condition. Mr. Duddell's contract was to start in April that year, but the authorities induced him to take it up earlier, after the poisoning attempt. No evidence could be produced to convict the Chinese baker or any of his assistants.

It is worthy of note here that Ward-

Then and Now

How Colony Has Grown

To make a comparison between trade, finance, population, public health and other statistics of the early days of Hongkong and the present time, it is necessary to refer to the year 1844. No records are to be found between 1841 and 1844.

However, in 1841 the Chinese population was estimated at 5,650, while there was present in the Colony a garrison of 700 men. In 1939, the total population of the Colony was estimated at 1,050,256, based on the 1921 census, and is probably larger to-day.

The first record of the European population occurs in 1844, which shows that 454 non-Chinese were resident here. In the same year, 558 ships, total tonnage 189,257, entered the harbour. In 1939, a total of 74,617 ships, with tonnage of 30,897,918, came to Hongkong. Revenue in 1844 amounted to £23,769, which is equivalent to \$1,020,304 at the present rate of exchange. Estimated revenue for 1940-41 is \$50,861,470. Expenditure in 1844 amounted to £53,108 (\$2,407,228), whereas estimated expenditure for 1940-41 is \$51,302,178.

The military contribution in 1844 was £152,343 (\$2,437,488) and this year it totals \$7,500,000 in addition to \$1,000,000 as special war expenditure, \$1,111,627 for A.R.P., \$55,362 for the Hongkong Naval Volunteer Force and \$320,167 for the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

First revenue derived from assessed taxes was realised in 1845 and amounted to £529 (\$8,464). Estimated assessed taxes for 1940-41 are \$9,393,100.

In 1844 there were five schools with a total attendance of 117. To-day there are over 1,200 institutions under the supervision of the Education Department, with a total attendance of not less than 118,000.

First figures showing the rateable value of the Colony were given in 1866, when the valuation was \$1,642,265. In 1939, the total rateable value of Hongkong, Kowloon and New Kowloon was \$43,077,122.

other very old highway, may perhaps refer to some wood of Hongkong holly nearby, but there is no evidence of this to-day.

Only in the contemplation of old, and nowadays valuable, paintings by the artist George Chinnery (1774-1852) who painted a great deal at Macao and also did some pictures of Hongkong, does anyone learn that he was out here in the Colony's infancy. And so it is with many personalities whose sojourn here, however brief, would have been worth recording in place-names.

Apart from the names of individuals, there are some localities which recall interesting, and even amusing, incidents.

SCANDAL POINT

Two excellent examples exist in Scandal Point and Seven and Sixpenny Hill, both named by some military wits of old, and puzzling to many who are unaware of their origin. They comprise two small adjoining areas in military property above Queen's Road, opposite the Naval Yard.

Scandal Point was so termed because it was to this place, in former days, that the ladies, and presumably some men escorts, used to stroll from St John's Cathedral after early morning services, and to exchange gossip—and scandal. The place is now barred to the casual stroller, having been built over with military establishments.

Two versions of Seven and Sixpenny Hill exist. One is that here, for many years, the soldiers went up to draw their weekly pay of 7s. 6d. Another is that the red tunics of the old days cost 7s. 6d. to replace, and any time a man who had drunk too much attempted to negotiate the steep slope, he fell and damaged his tunic, which he had to replace. However, picturesquely the latter version, the first is probably the correct one.

Here we must, perforce, leave a very interesting subject, on which much could be written in a longer history of the Colony.



Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the late 'nineties, with its famous banyan avenue.

General William Staveley, Major-General Jervois, Sir John Bowring, Major (later Lieut-Colonel) William Chinn, Sir Hercules Robinson, Mr. W. T. Mercer, Sir Richard Macdonell, Major-General Henry Whitfield (Whitfield Barracks), Mr. J. G. Austin (Mount Austin Barracks), Sir John Hennessy, Mr. W. H. Marsh (afterwards Sir William Marsh), Mr. M. S. Tonnochy, Sir George Bowen, Major-General W. G. Cameron (Mount Cameron), Sir George Des Vaux, but Frederick Stewart, Mr. Francis Fleming, Major-General Barker, Sir William Robinson, Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien, Major-General Wilson Black (Black's Link), Sir Henry Blake (Blake Pier), Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, Sir Matthew Nathan, Sir Frederick (afterwards Lord) Lugard, Sir Francis Henry May, Mr. (later Sir) Claude Severn, Sir (Reginald) Edward Stubbs, and, to conclude with comparatively recent Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi (Sir Cecil's Ride).

Secretary to Captain Elliot, and later became a member of the first Legislative Council, which was constituted in April, 1843. On this hill (now almost obliterated by excavations) an early school was established by the Morrison Education Society of Canton and Macao. Erected in 1842-43, it longished, and was closed in 1849.

Heads of the older hong are commemorated in a number of local place-names. Jardine's Bazaar, Jardine's Lookout (where the head of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company built a house in the 'forties, the crumbling ruins of which are still to be seen), and Jardine's Corner on the Peak, will occur to all; and there is also a Matheson Street, Landale Street, and Gresson Street. Gilman's Bazaar and Gilman Street are in commemoration of another commercial magnate of his time, Sir Thomas Jackson, a former Chief Manager of the Hongkong Bank, is also honoured in this way.

Gutzlaff Street recalls Dr. Gutzlaff, a

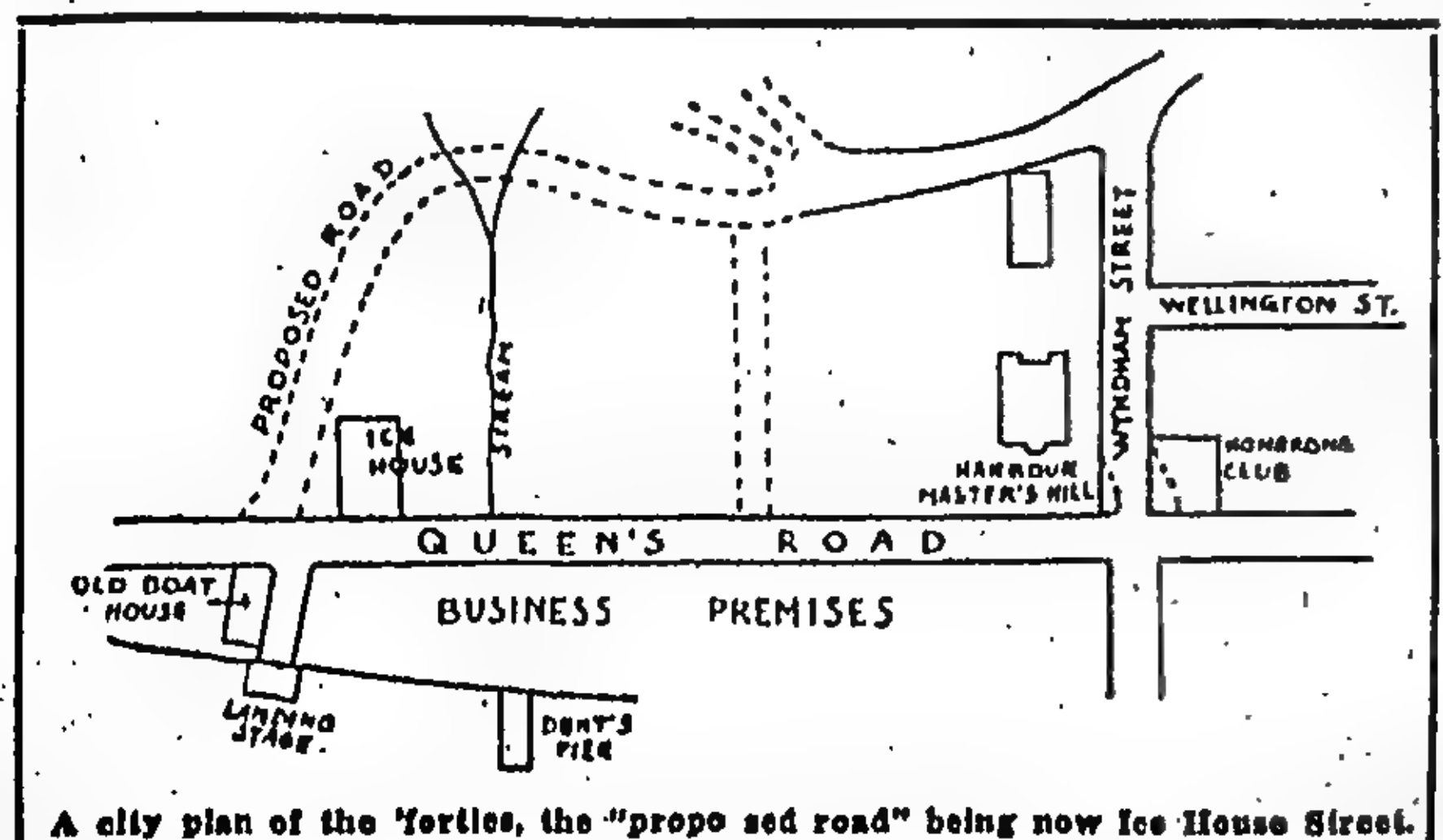
ley Street does not form a memorial to any individual. It is the telegraphic address of the Hongkong Bank, and was given the narrow street that adjoined their old premises, on the other side of which was erected the City Hall.

In this reference to celebrities and other interesting residents of old, a number of names are perforce omitted; to mention everybody would probably require a small book. Within fairly recent times, however, there stands out a figure who will always be recalled in connection with the development of the Colony—he was Hongkong's Grand Old Man, the late Sir Paul Chater, whose connection with commercial and financial enterprise, and bequests for the Colony's welfare, will ever be remembered. He died in May, 1923, at the age of eighty, after a residence here going back to 1864. He was an Armenian, his Christian names being Calchick Paul, and Chater Road and Calchick Street commemorate him. One of Kowloon's roads is named after his partner, the late Sir Horamjee Noddy, a Parsee whose benefactions included a huge sum for Hongkong University, and whose arrival in the Colony dated back to 1850.

MORE RECENT NAMES

A number of present-day residents of prominence, who pass from one century of the Colony's history into the next, will no doubt be commemorated in time to come; others, perhaps as worthy, may not be. This thought is engendered when one considers the omission, when one looks in vain, for example, for a Shewan Street, named after the late Mr. Robert Gordon Shewan, or any commemoration of men like the late Mr. E. A. Howell, and several others who will occur to readers.

Yet failure to recall men worthy of note is evident even from the earlier years of this Colony's existence. Wynnam Street remains to testify the historian, for until now the Wynnam after whom it is named has not been identified; and Hollywood Road, an-



A city plan of the 'forties, the 'proposed road' being now Ice House Street.

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HISTORY OF THE COLONY'S OLD BUSINESS FIRMS

Notable Part In The Island's Prosperity

Bound up with the history of Hongkong is the history of the old "hongs" or business firms, some of which prospered and produced veritable merchant princes, while others were unable to weather the vicissitudes of early commercial competition, and failed.

Whatever the fate of these old mercantile enterprises, they played a great part in bringing prosperity to the Colony; their principals did much for the betterment of the social life of the community, and several were champions of reform, so that their influence for good is felt even to-day.

In a brief notice of some older business firms, much of the romance of their foundation must necessarily be omitted, and it must be left to some special scribe (as was the case with Jardine, Matheson and Company) to write their full history. It is not possible to do more in the present article than note the origin and subsequent progress of certain companies whose foundation dates back to the early years of Hongkong, or beyond, or whose advent brought some important change in local conditions.

Jardine, Matheson and Company have the oldest history of any existing firm in the Colony, their origin going back to 1822, when the business was started by Mr. J. H. Cox. Their old books show a change in 1827 to the firm name of Cox and Beale; to Beale, Field and Company in 1830; and to Jardine, Matheson and Company in 1841. In 1832 the name was changed to Jardine, Matheson and Company, and in 1833 into being when Dr. Jardine, Jardine and Mr. James Matheson took control of the business.

The earlier China trade was done from headquarters at Macao, where Mr. Hollingworth Matheson had been in charge; and when Dr. Jardine, who had been a surgeon of the Honourable East India Company, combined with Mr. Matheson (later Sir James Matheson, Bart.) they took over the concern and in due course made it one of the best-known in the Far East. Their interests, apart from imports and exports, extended to shipping, mainly for the purpose of carrying their own goods, and insurance. One of the firm's subsidiaries was the Canton Insurance Office, started as far back as 1809.

Jardine and Matheson faced keen competition, as did other merchants of the time, on the part of the East India Company, which retained a monopoly that gave them an advantage; but this monopoly came to an end in 1834, and that advantage went with it. Jardine, Matheson and Company transferred to Hongkong from Macao possession of the island. Their establishment at East Point became famous; their principals became leading men in social life, in industry, in commerce, in politics, and in the press. This tradition has remained until the present time.

SHEWAN, TOMES AND CO.

Another Hongkong business firm of very long standing, Shewan, Tames and Company, can trace its origin to a period before this Colony had been taken over, the foundation of the business going back to 1818, when its predecessors, Samuel Russell and Company, commenced trading at Canton. This was an American Company, founded by Mr. Samuel Russell, of Connecticut; and in 1824, when more partners joined him, the concern became Russell and Company. It is possible to trace its actual Chinese connection back to 1803, when the American house of Perkins and Company was opened by Colonel T. H. Perkins at Canton, for in 1824 this concern was merged with Russell and Company.

The business soon prospered, having agents in England, France, and India, besides the United States. In the fifties a branch was opened in Hongkong, in Queen's Road, and shipping and insurance were among the activities of the firm, which soon took its place among the big hongs. In 1861, the late Mr. Robert Gordon Shewan came out to the Colony as a young man and joined Russell and Company, having been engaged in London, and being destined to give his name to the concern at a later date. It was in 1861, when the business was reorganised, that Russell and Company was taken over by Mr. Shewan and Company, and when the late Mr. C. A. Tames as a partner, the present name was adopted. Shipping, insurance, and electrical power production, have been among the enterprises sponsored by the Company. Prior to moving to their present offices, the firm had moved from Queen's Road to Des Voeux Road, in premises where Exchange Building now stands, and after some years there, went to St. George's Building.

GIBB, LIVINGSTONS

Gibb, Livingstone and Company have a place among those concerns which commenced in Canton and came over to this Colony at the time of its cession to Britain. They were established at Canton by certain officials of the East India Company in 1830, later extending operations to Macao. Coming to Hongkong in the first year of its existence, they erected premises on a site off Queen's Road, just below Gough Street; and in 1843 their address was Aberdeen Street. Here they remained until the completion of the Central Prison reclamation provided premises nearer the new waterfront.

The firm's two principals, T. A. Gibb and W. F. Livingstone, were in 1843 among the first Justices of the Peace appointed in the Colony.

With the establishment of an outlet for the firm's business has grown considerably, and it remains a reminder of the enterprise and commercial endeavour of the past hundred years.

GILMAN AND CO.

The name of Gilman is recorded in the earliest archives of the Colony. Richard James Gilman, one of Dent and Company's tea tasters, established himself in business in Canton about the year 1841, and in Hongkong shortly after that date, in partnership with a Mr. Abram Bowman under the firm name of Gilman, Bowman and Company. The title of the firm was subsequently changed, upon the retirement of Mr. Bowman, to Gilman and Company.

During the first quarter century of the firm's existence branches were established in Hongkong, Shanghai,

Foochow and Japan. The original R. J. Gilman went home in 1853, but continued his partnership in the firm. In 1862 the partners were R. J. Gilman, A. R. Hudson, R. J. Ashpin, W. H. Vacher (later to become one of the promoters of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.), and W. H. Green, and a large and comprehensive mercantile business was carried on by the firm.

The connection of Gilman and Company with the corporation of Lloyd's in London dates from the early fifties, during which period they have acted as agents for the corporation in Hongkong and Foochow. Having its roots in the old China tea trade, the firm extended its operations to a number of different mercantile ventures, and through varying tides of fortune, has been intimately connected with the commercial life of the Colony up to the present day. In 1917 it was converted into a private limited liability company.

UNION INSURANCE

The Union Insurance Society of Canton is another old concern which has already passed its centenary. In 1835, Dent and Company (which some years later merged with Jardine, Matheson and Company) founded a second insurance business at Canton, where only one then existed, and where cargoes were increasing with the extinction of the East India Company's monopoly. The original subscribers are believed to have been Dent and Co., Jardine, Matheson and Co., Turner and Co., and Russell and Co., the first three British and the last an American firm. Apparently they had decided to pool their hazards this way, hence the use of the name Union for the newly-formed insurance office.

When British subjects were ordered to Macao from Canton in 1839, owing to the trouble brewing with the Chinese, the Union Insurance Society moved to the Portuguese colony, and after the establishment of Hongkong and the opening of trade here, they came over with the other mercantile houses. Their progress has been one of the features of local business ever since.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

A. S. Watson and Company, who originated as the Hongkong Dispensary in 1841, have retained by their connection with their dispensing business, can claim a history nearly as old as the British occupation. The Hongkong Dispensary opened here a few months after the island became British, the first location being a makeshift near Possession Point, and the presiding genius being a naval surgeon who had come ashore for the venture.

One of the earliest medical men connected with the business was Dr. J. H. Young, who resided here until 1850. One old record, however, mentions a Dr. "Peter" Young in the firm. Mr. A. S. Watson, arriving in 1855, gave the business its present name. The location of the concern was changed several times, as in the case of most old firms; for many years the dispensary stood in Queen's Road, and the move to the present premises was made in 1904. From a dispensary there developed other activities, and A. S. Watson's aerated water manufacture has for a number of years brought that branch of industry to the fore among Hongkong enterprises.

THE HONGKONG BANK

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation not only has an old history, but is essentially a Hongkong product, and its growth into one of the leading banking institutions in the Empire, being among the most influential in the East, has been a striking commentary on the Colony's commercial stability.

In July, 1864, Dent and Company issued the prospectus of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and shares at \$250 each; and the subscription having been a success, the Bank commenced business at the very opening of the year 1865. The first premises were at No. 1, Queen's Road, which was named Wardley House (hence the naming of Wardley Street alongside)—rented premises, which were purchased in 1866.

Wardley House was demolished in 1882 for the erection of a handsome Bank building, and until this was completed in 1884, business was carried on from premises at the corner of Jubilee Street and Des Voeux Road (then near the waterfront). The new building, in turn, gave place to the present fine structure, built largely over the old site. It was officially opened on October 10, 1933. While the demolition of the former building was in progress, from 1933, business was conducted in the old City Hall, which was itself partly demolished to make room for the new Bank premises.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

An example of enterprise leading to success is afforded by Lane, Crawford, Ltd., who started in the early years in a ramshackle structure on the waterfront, on a site immediately to the west of where Jardine, Matheson and Company's offices are to-day. The founders were Mr. T. A. Lane, master of a sailing vessel which had traded to Hongkong in 1846, and Mr. Nialan Crawford,



The former Hongkong Bank building, at Queen's Road, demolished to make room for the present structure. Part of the old fountain opposite the City Hall is seen on the right.

A substantial building was soon erected, and as the business grew, extensions were made, until the premises extended from Des Voeux Road to Queen's Road. The erection of Exchange Building within comparatively recent times gave the firm the opportunity of occupying their present premises where expansion, has been unhindered by want of space. Before 1905 branches had already been opened in Shanghai and Japan.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

The Hongkong Hotel Company, which later developed into Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., has an interesting history, as it was formed at a time when hotel enterprise opened a wide field here. The original company was formed in January, 1867, and commenced operations in July that year. The newly-built hotel premises,

which then occupied a prominent site on the corner of Pedder Street, were opened in February, 1868; and soon it became the principal hostelry of the Colony, and one of the leading concerns of its kind in the Far East.

When Des Voeux Road became an inland street, the Hotel's sea frontage was lost, but an extension was later built towards Queen's Road, and when the older portion of the premises were badly damaged by fire some fifteen years ago, the present building was partly reconstructed. On the original site of the old hotel now stands the greater part of Gloucester Building.

DAIRY ENTERPRISE

If for no other reason than the part it has played in bringing healthful food conditions to the Colony, and the success of its efforts to found a dairy on European lines in a tropical island, the

Dairy Farm Company deserves mention in any historical survey of Hongkong.

Prior to its advent, the milk supply had been insufficiently controlled, and was not entirely above suspicion. It was Dr. (afterwards Sir) Fairlie Manson who instigated the formation of an up-to-date dairy, and in 1886 the Dairy Farm Company came into existence, with Dr. Manson as one of its first directors. One of the local enterprises which it absorbed was the Hongkong Ice Company, which had been founded as far back as 1880, after the loss of the old 'ice houses' were becoming a mere memory.

LINSTEAD AND DAVIS

A firm of chartered accountants, Messrs Linstead and Davis, have associations which go back to the early days of Hongkong, one of the founders, Mr. T. G. Linstead, having arrived in the Colony in the fifties, originally working with the old concern of Lind and Company, pioneers who later passed out of existence. About the same time, Mr. H. W. Davis had come out to Canton, and later entered business in Hongkong with Mr. Granville Sharp, as bill and bullion brokers. Messrs Linstead and Davis in due course became associated in partnership, and founded the firm that bears their names to-day. Both were prominent in local activities of their time.

Reiss, Bradley and Company (formerly Reiss, Massey), can trace their connection with the Colony to Reiss and Company, who opened a branch at Canton in 1846, being a Manchester concern founded in 1818. The Hongkong office was opened in 1864. In 1923 it was reorganised as Holoyon, Massey and Company but later the old name of Reiss was restored.

OLD PRINTING FIRM

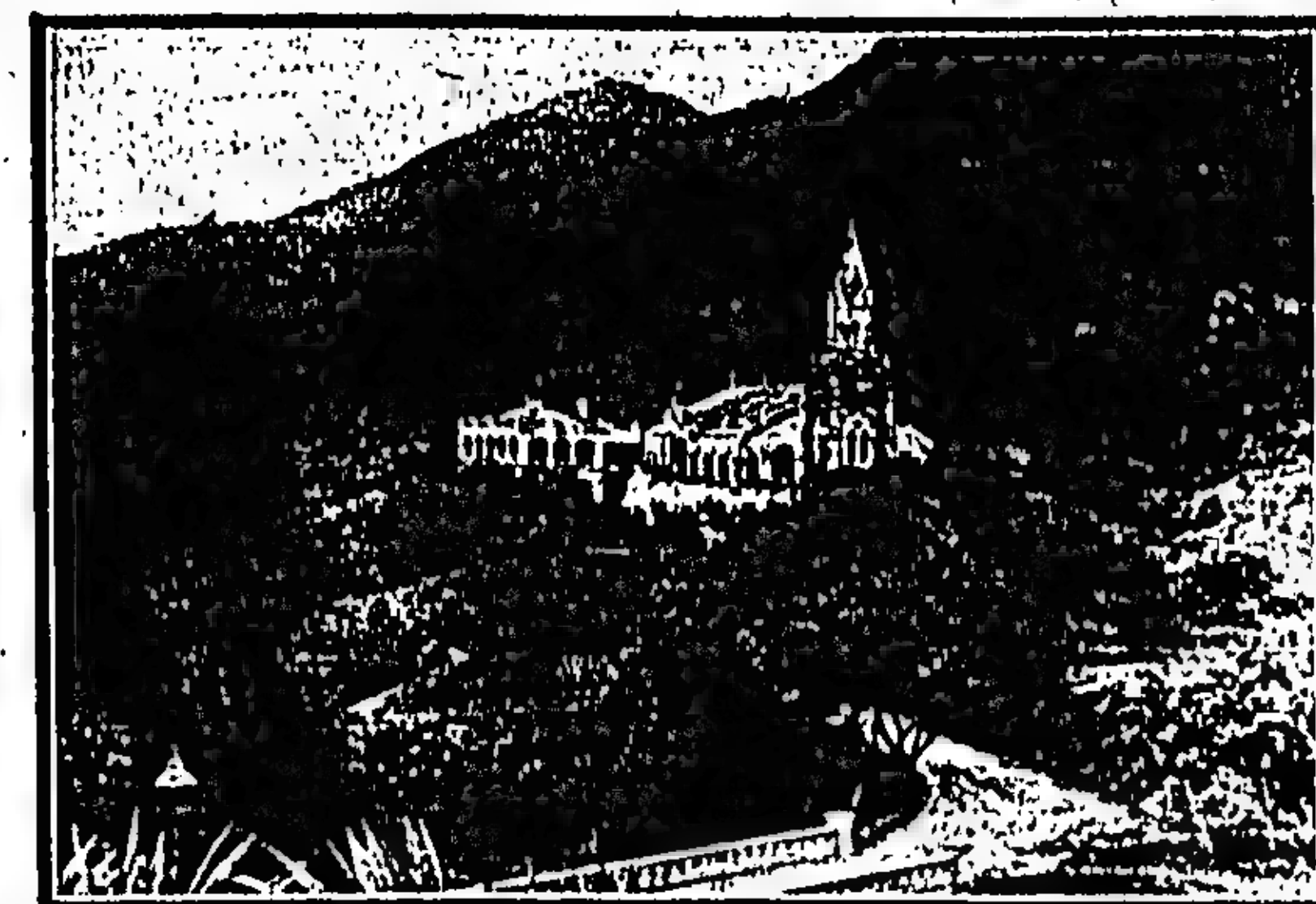
Among old-established local businesses, Noronah and Company, who are the Government Printers, deserve mention, their beginning going back to 1844. Mr. Delfino Noronah, in 1847, was already well established in Wellington Street, and in the fifties when the Government Gazette came into existence, the firm obtained the contract for its printing, which they still hold to-day.

It is their proud boast, also, that they have printed the Hongkong Jockey Club's race programmes ever since the Club was founded in the early years of the Colony.

SUGAR REFINING

The business of the Taihook Sugar Refinery (controlled by Messrs Butterfield and Swire) dates back to early Hongkong, and recalls interesting local history.

There was an old sugar refinery at East Point in the sixties, known as the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, which Jardine, Matheson and Company took over in 1878 to form the China Sugar Refining Company. They later extended the property, purchasing the former Hongkong Mint (a short-lived enterprise of the local authorities). Other enterprises of the same nature then



The Union Church photographed in the 'nineties, standing in a wooded area now completely built over.

came into existence, not all of them prospering.

It was in the early eighties that the Taihook Sugar Refinery was established, and it has maintained its position ever since.

P. AND O. COMPANY

Among earliest shipping firms with services to the Far East were the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, who came to Hongkong in the early forties. They obtained a lease of land from the Government in 1844, and opened offices in Queen's Road. Old records show them as occupying premises at the Jubilee Street-Des Voeux Road corner in 1852.

Thomas Sutherland, as Chairman, in 1865 the Colony's first dockyard, established at Aberdeen in 1857 by Mr. Douglas Laing, and Captain John Lamont, was taken over, and in 1868 the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., was duly registered. It amalgamated in 1870 with the Union Dock Company, which had been started at Hungshui in 1864; and in 1877 the Whampoa property was sold to the Chinese Government. The property of the Government Dock Company, founded at Shamshui early in 1860, was purchased later that same year, and thus all the Kowloon dockyards were merged in a single enterprise.

THE EXTENSION OF PEDDER ST.



View down Pedder Street extension just after completion of the Central Prison reclamation. Blake Pier had not yet been built.

New offices were built for the Company, opposite their old premises, in 1882, and they let the old offices to the Hongkong Bank while the former Bank building was going up. New premises were obtained for their eastward, at Queen's Road, in 1897, and when the P. and O. Building was completed about 1925, opposite, they moved in there.

The heavy cast-iron verandah in front of their older premises gave the firm the Chinese name of "Til-Hong" or "Iron House," and this is commemorated in Til Hong Lane.

In addition to their monthly service to England from Hongkong in the early forties, the Company opened a Hongkong-Shanghai run in 1849, and a service from here to Calcutta in 1853.

EARLY SHIPPING

Reference to early shipping services would not be complete without notice of the Hongkong and Canton Steam Packet Company, formed in 1848, which lasted about five years. The present Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company was formed in 1865.

The Douglas Shipping Company, though its history is not a very old one, owes its origin to the early enterprise of Mr. Douglas Laing, who founded a service along the China Coast in 1860.

THE KOWLOON DOCKS

No reference to local history could omit consideration of one of the Colony's principal industries—shipbuilding; and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., known popularly as the Kowloon Docks, has a connection with the very first shipyards here.

Before this island came under British control, there were mud docks at Whampoa in the Canton River, owned by Chinese. The P. and O. Company, desiring European supervision of the work on their coastal steamers, sent out Mr. John Couper to Whampoa for this purpose; and he soon realised the possibilities of extended docking facilities. Leaving the Chinese docks, he also had the Couper Dock constructed, and everything was going well when the second war with China broke out, and the docks were destroyed in 1857 by Chinese troops. Mr. Couper was kidnapped and his fate was never known.

His son obtained a large indemnity, and the docks were put into use again, after hostilities ceased; the business being then taken over by a concern which had the agent for the P. and O. Company in Hongkong, Mr. (later Sir)

How H.K. Became A Crown Colony

(Continued from Page One)

(1842). He was succeeded in 1843 by Mr. C. E. Stewart, and in 1844 by Mr. R. M. Martin. Mr. W. T. Mercer followed in the post in 1847.

COUNCIL MEMBERS

The Executive and Legislative Councils were formed in 1845, the former having Mr. A. R. Johnston and Major William Caine, and the latter Messrs A. R. Johnston, J. R. Morrison (who died a few months after his appointment), Major Caine, and Mr. R. Burgess (who was Clerk of Council) as members.

In due course, the Civil Service expanded, more officials came out to fill the administrative posts, and the growth of this branch of Government has kept pace with the general growth of the Colony.

The acquisition of Kowloon in 1861 brought further expansion to the Colony both as regards population and administration. Necessarily, such of its history as concerns the administration is of comparatively recent origin, for the mainland over a period of many years retained the status of a picnic spot or an area where sportsmen from Hongkong could obtain snipe or other feathered game. For some years, in fact, it was an adventure to wander across its partly tilled fields and through its old villages.

The story of Kowloon's residential and industrial expansion belongs to another section of this history. We may note here the rather belated transfer of administrative services to the mainland as the years went by. The earliest Government institution established there was the Royal Observatory, which resulted from representations made by local sportsmen in 1877; a plan was drawn up, and the Observatory erected on Mount Elgin, a name given to the small hill on which it stands, in honour of the British plenipotentiary who officiated at Kowloon's annexation. Though Police stations had been built (the first, at Hungshui, in 1872), the erection of a Magistracy on the peninsula, complete with a living memory, and for all practical purposes the administration of the mainland is bound up with that of Hongkong as a whole.

Alexandra Building
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HE IS DOOMED!

IT is always a very strange thing to see the way stories that start as somebody's idea, flash around the country in wartime until they are accepted as a fact.

Some of these stories begin as a mere rumour; others in an argument. But all of them spread so rapidly that before you know where you are, every other person you meet has heard them. And many believe them without hesitation.

Like the story in the last war of the Russians who were supposed to have been seen marching across Scotland with snow on their boots.

The latest story that is now well and truly in circulation concerns the Bible. There are not scores but hundreds of people who will tell you quite positively that the Holy Scriptures foretell the death of Adolf Hitler—and the end of his reign of terror.

YOU will find this "prophecy" in Chapters 11 and 12 of the Book of Daniel, which tells of the conflicts that were to come between the kings of the south and the north.

We read of the endless struggles between the rival monarchs, with the eventual triumph of the king of the north. Then of the unhappiness and ungodliness of the people, until we come to verse forty in the eleventh chapter. Here the narrative has a singularly apt bearing upon current events. It reads:—

"And at the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him: and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind, with chariots and with horsemen, and with many ships; and he shall enter into the countries and shall overflow and pass over."

One might be excused for thinking that that was a fair picture of the strident march of Hitler across Europe. But let us read on:—

"He shall enter also into the glorious land and many countries shall be overthrown:

The Bible, Some Assert, Contains the Prophecy

but these shall escape out of his hand, even Edom, and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon. "He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries: and the land of Egypt shall not escape."

Well, one would have to be a very bold man in this war to suggest that Egypt will entirely escape from becoming the scene of conflict as a result of Hitler's wickedness.

But the prophecy now reaches its most interesting stage. I

By John Noble

continue my quotation from the same point in the Book of Daniel:—

"But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and of silver, and over all the precious things of Egypt: and the Libyans and the Ethiopians shall be at his steps."

Assuming that Hitler and Mussolini can be counted as one man in this prophecy, it is a fact that at this day, two of those races are the conquered peoples of this all-conquering "king of the north." But at this point his fortune changes:—

"... tidings out of the east and out of the north shall trouble him: therefore he shall go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many. "And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him."

CHAPTER twelve now takes up the prophecy—in a most convincing way. It records:—

"And at that time shall Michael stand up, the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people: and there shall be a time of trouble, such as never was since liberation of the masses he has there was a nation even to enslaved."

I am not clear as to the extent thy people shall be de-planation we are supposed to lived, every one that shall accept of the times that are be found written in the book." given in the last two verses.



All this was told to Daniel by an angel, and at that point he looked around him and saw two men. One of them asked the other: "How long shall it be to the end of these wonders?"

Daniel was puzzled by the reply, and so he called upon God himself, saying: "O my Lord, what shall be the end of these things?"

The answer is recorded by Daniel with great care and exactitude. He writes:

"And he said, Go thy way, Daniel: for the words are closed up and sealed till the time of the end."

"Many shall be purified, and made white, and tried; but the wicked shall do wickedly; and none of the wicked shall understand; but the wise shall understand."

"And for the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away and the abomination that maketh desolate set up, there shall be a thousand two hundred and ninety days."

"Blessed is he that waiteth, and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days."

One theory is that it means the war will last for three years and eight months, and that, not until the last forty-five days, will Britain's cause triumph, but then that it will do so with overwhelming success.

Here again, any intelligent person would agree that this might well be the duration of this war, although some of us might wonder how we are finally to accomplish victory in such a short space of time.

I have also discussed the possibility with several eminent churchpeople and Biblical students.

Most of them discredited the prophecy suggestion. They were fairly convinced that the narrative refers to the invasion and tyranny of the Romans under Augustus Caesar.

Yet many hundreds of people see in Daniel's vision an absolute analogy to all that has happened in our time, and they regard it as a prophecy of the end of Nazi rule.

Let us at any rate agree that it is a most remarkable coincidence.

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The New Aesop

A TIRED MULE

A TIRED Mule lay exhausted in the Mediterranean sunshine. He was not only tired but he was hungry, and he had lost all joy in life.

One day he was visited by the Buzzard, that same Buzzard who was determined to spread his wings over the whole world.

"Why don't you wake up?" said the Buzzard. "Now is your chance to kick the Lion, for he is beset by both the Jackal and myself."

The Mule shook his ears. "I have done an awful lot of kicking in my life," he said. "But somehow my legs don't get on very well with each other. The Left is always striking the Right, and it is very painful."

"Yes," said the Buzzard, "but your Right leg scored a splendid victory over the Left because of the help that the Jackal and I gave to it."



The Mule yawned. "That is so," he said, "and my Right leg is very grateful. But you see if you are a Mule like me you have to have both legs working together or give up kicking."

The Buzzard snorted with anger. "You are lazy," he said, "and totally lacking in

ambition. For example, you are short of carrots. But I know where there are lands full of carrots which you could eat all day and no one would stop you."

The Mule raised himself on his forelegs. Then he asked the Buzzard where these lands were.

"They lie just beyond that huge Rock," he said. "For centuries that Rock has stood between you and your beloved carrots. Now all you have to do is to go and kick the Rock down and you will never need to go hungry again."

The Mule lowered himself by his forelegs and once more lay prostrate upon the ground.

"Even if my legs agreed with each other," he said, "I couldn't kick the Rock down. So please go away and let me rest, for there is a saying in my country that he who sleeps eats. Moral: A wise mule knows when not to be a donkey."

TELEGRAPH QUIZ

1. In which country is ancient Bagdad?
2. What is the difference between an emigrant and an immigrant?
3. How many Prime Ministers did Britain have during the last war? Who were they?
4. Nemesia is (a) loss of memory (b) nervous complaint (c) species of popular flower.
5. Ann Sheridan, the film actress, is called the "Oomph" Girl. Who was known as the "It" Girl?
6. The three Soong sisters of China are the wives of—?
7. Which title ranks between Earl and Baron?
8. A Leodensian is a (a) native of Leeds (b) man born in the Dodocanoso Islands (c) prehistoric monster.
9. What English prince was once offered the throne of Greece, and when?
10. What ruler has just abolished the compulsory silk hat for visitors?

Answers on Page 14.

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Weekly Health Column Conducted By Dr. Claud North Chrisman, M. D. Food and Weight

"I EAT SO MUCH that I feel like a pig," says a man who is 35 years old and weighs 250 pounds. "I feel like a pig because I feel so full after eating. I feel like a pig because I feel so full after eating. I feel like a pig because I feel so full after eating."

Now, the actual amount of food ingested is not directly the reason one is fat or thin. True, the fat person usually is not a sparse eater; rather he shows in his obesity his love of the good things of life.

If one is inclined to be reminiscent of ancestry, it is easy to find that portliness carries through the generations, but it is a large appetite that is inherited and not necessarily a large girth.

Among outdoor folks, as among primitive people, there was little overweight. Excessive eating results where food is abundant, and where folks have leisure for social habits that encourage the partaking of food. We say of some folks that they "run it off," meaning that they are so active that they use up more food by their spending of energy.

ON THE OTHER HAND, the very thin person is just as hard to fit in becoming clothing—he is usually cold in cold weather and hot in hot weather. The latter fact is probably explained by the lack of proper covering of the nerve ends under the skin.

THE PHYSICAL FACT IS MORE LIKELY TO BE THAT DIGESTIVE HABITS and absorption of nutriment are limited and much of the actual nutritive value of what they eat is lost through lack of assimilation. We might be resigned, or at least complacent, about the whole matter if the life insurance companies and the doctors were not always harping about the dangers of overweight, and the menace of underweight.

Obesity, it seems, predisposes to infectious diseases, especially to diabetes and pneumonia. It is helps to carry nourishment to the many parts of the anatomy as well as carrying the waste

The Queer Story of a Jewelled Box

ONE of the inexplicable incidents in the whole career of Matheson Lang, the famous actor, concerns a jewelled cedarwood snuff-box.

Matheson Lang was playing one of the greatest roles of his career—"The Wandering Jew"—when an elderly woman came to the stage door and asked to see him.

"I had her brought to my dressing-room," says Matheson Lang in "Mr Wu Looks Back" (Stanley Paul, 15s.), "and she at once offered me the box, which she was holding in her hands."

"She told me it was called 'The Wandering Jew's' box and that it had been in her family for more than a hundred years."

"Why do you want to give it to me?" I asked her.

"Because," she replied, "it is supposed to bring good luck to a man but bad luck to a woman."

material to the proper channels for elimination. The body fluids must maintain a constant pressure, and the acid base balance must also be guarded, and in these processes, water is required.

It is facts like these that upset all the results in figures that we hope to gain by certain diets and exercises. If we are concerned with the number of calories which are allotted to us for daily rations, let us pay attention also to the intake of liquid as well if we want to govern the results in number of pounds.

The whole matter of whether we shall be fat or lean depends upon the individual capacity of storing or eliminating nutrition, and it should be a matter of individual study before subjecting the system to any particular restrictions or additions in the matter of food intake.

THE VISION
Matheson Lang kept the box on his dressing-table for many years.

One day a friend of his brought his young wife, a Spanish girl, to see him.

Thinking she would be interested he handed the box to the girl.

"The moment she touched it she turned ghastly . . . and fell back fainting in her chair. Her husband and I, in great alarm,

managed to restore her, and after a little time he said to her: "What was the matter, dear? What did you see?"

"She replied: 'I saw: I saw a man being crucified and he was suffering terribly.'"

EMBARRASSING
It was as "The Wandering Jew" that Matheson Lang was paid a great—but rather embarrassing—honour.

Owing to the exacting nature of the performance dressing-room visitors were banned.

One night, however, the door opened and Asquith, then England's Prime Minister, came in.

He stayed chatting. The interval, which ought to have been 15 minutes, extended to 10—15 to 20. Still Asquith chatted.

The stage manager and his assistants were frantic.

Finally, after 25 minutes, the great man took his leave, and the play went on.

Women—or Ostriches?

by Annie S. Swan

NOT long ago I met a woman who refuses to acknowledge that war exists.

She reads no newspapers, listens to no radio bulletins, nor to any talk about the war.

When she cannot altogether escape that, she can close her mind in an extraordinary way, her expression becoming absolutely blank.

In other respects she is a quite normal person. Her argument is that when anything you can do is of no account, it is better to steer clear of what disturbs her peace and interferes with her sleep.

There can't be many like her, surely, but she interested me as a specimen of human nature—completely centred on self.

She is, of course, a woman of limited intelligence, and a narrowed heart.

Conceive a world inhabited by such! Fortunately we cannot visualise it, surrounded as we are by heroines of all ages, classes, and creeds—who, while loathing war and all it stands for, are ready to fight with whatever weapons lie in their hands for the immortal cause that is at stake.

THERE is no mean choice of weapons, but the quiet, uncomplaining yet fearless courage of the ordinary woman is one of the finest.

Beside it, the narrow outlook which refuses to recognise danger, surely, but she interested me as a specimen of human nature—completely centred on self.

She is, of course, a woman of nothingness.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"You're in the Army Now . . ."

BY KEMP STARRETT



THE LAD WITH TENDER FEET IS SURE TO GIVE OFF AN AWFUL SQUAWK WHEN THEY HAND OUT THOSE ARMY SHOES.

ON VISITING DAY AT CAMP THERE'S NO NEED FOR THAT SEEMINGLY USELESS, TIRESOME ORDER "PRESENT ARMS."



SOME OF THE BOYS WHO MARRIED TO AVOID THE DRAFT FIND THEMSELVES HOOKED TO A CYCLOPE AND WISHING THEY WERE IN A NICE, SAFE ARMY CAMP.



THE SALESMAN AT THE HARBORMASTERS' THOUGHT THE BRIGHTER COLORED UNDERWEAR WAS SO MUCH MORE CHEERFUL... AND STIMULATING.



EVEN THE TOUGHEST GUY IN CAMP WILL BE GETTING REGULAR REMINDERS FROM HIS HAIR TO BE SURE AND WEAR HIS RUBBERS.



THE ALMOST-BUCK PRIVATE WHO HAS LIVED ALL HIS LIFE IN THE BEST HOTELS... AND NEVER READ ANYTHING... BUT THE SOCIAL REGISTER.

Entertainment Page

Gielgud As Disraeli

MUCH is brewing in British film production, says a London film writer.

At Teddington, on a House of Commons set, I met Disraeli and Gladstone. "Dizzy" was John Gielgud, stepping into his first film part for four years. (The last was in Hitchcock's "Secret Agent.")

He wore a very tight pea-green frock-coat and even tighter trousers, and could hardly sit down.

Fine gold chains dangled from his neck, massive rings flashed from his fingers—worn, oddly, over heavy white kid gloves.

Disraeli, as you know, was a terrific dandy, and he had (at Teddington) just made his maiden speech as an M.P. On such occasions, he offended everybody by looking dandier than ever.

Mr Gielgud was about thirty-three when I saw him; he ends up as a political sage of seventy-two, but by that time his clothes are easier to wear. "I can sit down," Dizzy told me, striving to relax.

Gielgud has a magnificent part, full of clanging, rhetorical speeches, scorching epigrams, wit, contempt, all the dramatic highlights of the conscious orator.

His remarkable voice, easy dignity, and hereditary grease-paint—he is a member of the Terry family—should make his "Dizzy" memorable.

He is hoping to out-Arliss George Arliss in the film. Doubtless he will.

With him was Stephen Murray as young Mr Gladstone. His wife (not in the film) was running around with a piece of beef-sten in a paper bag for "Secret Agent.")

She looks after him on the set—make-up, calls, meals, everything. It's a full-time job.

"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD," the showing of which at the King's Theatre coincides with the Chinese New Year holidays, is one of the most lavish and colourful films ever made. Colourful in a sense apart from the splendid technical work which distinguishes the production. Incident after incident culled from the Arabian Nights fables, presented with great technical ingenuity and expense, create an imaginative appeal that cannot fail to attract.

Alexander Korda retains only the Bagdad background and the title in this version of the picture made several years ago by the late Douglas Fairbanks; but while Fairbanks gave dash and movement to his story, the latter dominating the spectacle, Korda approaches the subject from the reverse angle. As a result, interest is focussed on the production and technical displays of the picture rather than on the tale as it is told and the general acting, which is stolid, slow and somewhat disjointed. For fantasy, Korda makes use of the stories of the mechanical horse that flies through the air, the giant Genie of the bottle, the spider that guards the all-seeing eye, the six-armed dancing doll, the magic carpet and the magic of the usurper Jaffar. All these are presented with special effects, and are interwoven into the story of the romance of the Prince of Bagdad and the Princess of Basra. The kamia thief of Bagdad is really not the central character of the piece—he is incidental to the love interest.

In spite of that, Sabu, as the thief Abu, makes a fine impression. This Indian lad, whom Korda introduced to the film in "Elephant Boy" and "Drums," gives evidence of remarkable talent, and his future as an actor is worth watching.



Film they're making is called "An Empire Was Built," and has many historic parallels with to-day.

Max Milder, Warner's chief in London, tells me this is one of three big pictures his company are making which will represent the best of English life to the world.

I FOUND the ideal village in Elstree—but it wasn't Elstree. It was Cleveley Down, imaginary hamlet in British National's film, "This England."

Who is the wise guy who thinks up these insane titles? Why do film producers excuse themselves by

As the sinister grand vizier, Jaffar, Conrad Veidt renders the capable performance that might be expected of an experienced player with abundant knowledge of the tricks of his profession. Sabu and Veidt share acting honours with Miles Malleon, who plays the part of a foolish old Sultan with naturalness and effect. John Justin, as Ahmad the Prince, is lamentably weak and disappointing, and his methodical reading of dialogue spoils many a good line.

Week's New Films

June Duprez, as the Princess, has little to do except to look pretty—but she manages to do this well enough for the picture to be enriched by her adornment.

The picture is too long, and the effect is made all the more apparent by poor editing, so that the spontaneity which most audiences demand is lacking. Nevertheless, it can be said to be an achievement, considering that Korda's plans were many times upset by the war. Production was begun in England, but the war stepped in; plans were made to film it in Egypt and Africa, but that was later impossible, and finally it had to be completed in Hollywood, the external scenes being largely filmed in the Arizona desert and the Grand Canyon.

"NORTHWEST PASSAGE," now showing at the Queen's, is another very long picture, running for something like two hours, and, like "The Thief of Bagdad," would have improved with judicious cutting. But in this case, good technical colour again provides stimulating interest. In the department of acting, there is little to criticize. Spencer Tracy and the rest of the cast all giving a good standard of performance.

The story is an adaptation of the first half of Kenneth Roberts' famous story dealing with the French and Indian wars in America in 1759, but it concentrates on the epic deeds of the Rogers' Rangers, a group of men who set forth to wipe out an Indian section that delights in making "hot-pot" of human beings.

Straightforward direction of material that is full of action results in some lively adventures, with the Indian massacre as the highlight. The dialogue is lurid, is forcefully delivered, and at times lightened by laconic comment. The plot, however, lacks emotional impetus, being entirely dependent upon action and movement.

Spencer Tracy necessarily dominates the film as Major Rogers. He gives a fine portrait of a real leader of men. Robert Young plays the love-sick artist very well, but seems somewhat out of place in the setting. Walter Brennan, of "Kentucky," and "Maryland" fame, is as efficient as ever; he has some of the best lines, and delivers them with gusto.

Ruth Hussey provides the little romantic interest that there is as the heroine in the case, while the supporting cast acquit themselves generally with credit.



THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

Marlene And Leg Appeal

For years, Marlene Dietrich, owner of that magnificent pair of extremities, has topped ballots for No. 1 leg appeal.

She tops it no longer. In a world where such competitions still make headlines, Miss Betty Grable is the new title holder. Has just been voted so, after a nation-wide screen poll taken by the Screen Dancers' Guild.

There are, of course, runners-up—Alice Fay, Eleanor Powell, Zorina, Joan Crawford, Hedy Lamarr, Ann Sheridan, Lana Turner, Sonja Henie, Brenda Joyce. But Miss Grable's 8½ in. ankles and 13 in. calves romp home first.

In case you've forgotten how the other half of the world lives, let me remind you that Miss Grable was once the wife of ex-film-prodigy Jackie Coogan, that they hogged columns of space in the newspapers by separating, coming together, separating again, and then divorcing.

I give you this leg news deliberately—in the hope that it may, for a few moments, divert your eyes from the skies.

To Aid War Fund

LEADING British film stars in Hollywood—Herbert Marshall, Ronald Coleman, Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Madeleine Carroll, Gloria Jean, Anna Neagle, the Dionne Quintuplets, C. Aubrey Smith, Freddie Bartholomew, Merle Oberon, Reginald Gardner and Mary Pickford.

No, it's not a who's who, but the performers heard in a special electric recording of the recent Canadian Red Cross appeal presented recently in Singapore in aid of war funds.

The opening address is by the Hon. Mr MacKenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada and Mr Alan Mowbray, the well-known English film star in Hollywood, is Master of Ceremonies.

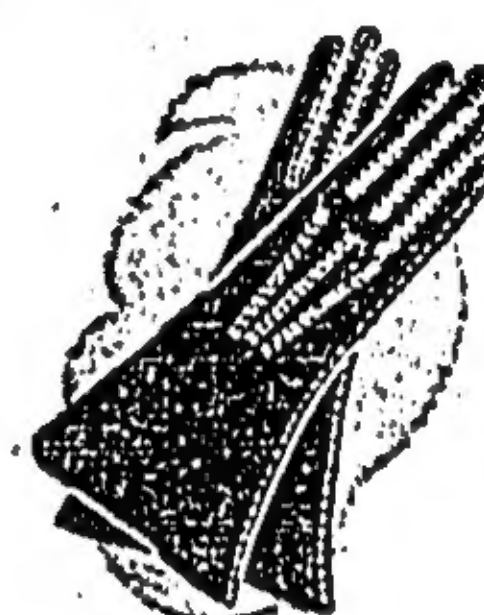
This broadcast, which recently resulted in over (U.S.) \$100,000 being handed over to the Canadian Red Cross Fund, is most inspiring and entertaining. Nearly one hour's entertainment is provided by this broadcast.

The recording will soon be heard here.

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TEMPERANCE UNION TALLY

AMERICANS DRINKING MORE, EATING LESS

By J. Edward Murray

United Press Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, Illinois, Jan. 24 (UP).—The Women's Christian Temperance Union tallied its score-sheet on the nation's drinking bill since repeal of prohibition seven years ago and announced with concern that imbibers have consumed some 40,000,000,000 "shots" of various liquors at a cost of \$21,503,048,000.

This, said the W.C.T.U., was at the expense of food, clothing, housing, and attendance at movies. The Union issued its warning on the eve of repeal's seventh anniversary.

A breakdown of the seven-year score sheet revealed that drinkers did away with some 9,565,920 barrels of 100-proof alcohol, 270,000,000 barrels of beer and 460,000,000 gallons of wine.

Other facts listed in the W.C.T.U. tally of "what repeal actually has meant" to the nation:

Arrests for drunkenness have nearly doubled. Specifically, the W.C.T.U. said, the ratio of such arrests per 100,000 population increased 82.1 per cent. in 1939 over 1932; 41 per cent. higher than during the first seven years of prohibition;

The ratio per 100,000 population of arrests for driving while intoxicated increased 61.3 per cent. in 1939 over 1932, while the annual average of traffic deaths increased 80 per cent. during the repeal period over the first seven years of prohibition;

The number of the nation's liquor retailers had grown to 420,000 by July 1, 1940;

"The liquor trade has spent nearly \$300,000,000 in advertising, propaganda and sales appeal, aimed principally at making customers out of millions of former non-drinking youths and women."

Makers of distilled spirits have sold \$5,106,290,342 worth of merchandise, the beer dealers three times that amount or \$14,882,048,342, and the producers of wine of 14 to 21 per cent. alcoholic content, \$1,605,000,000.

Report Analysed

Analysing its report, the W.C.T.U. said the liquor manufacturers had collected a gross total of \$21,503,048,000 from customers "while thousands of industries serving the people with food, clothing and necessary products have lost a large part of this trade total."

As national gains, subsequently unmatched in the repeal period, the W.C.T.U. pointed to a 212-pound per capita increase in milk consumption and a new billion dollar industry, resulting from increased sales of fruit and vegetable juices and other ingredients of non-alcoholic beverages, during prohibition.

Startling Contrasts

The score-sheet listed as "startling contrasts" in the national economies between the first seven years of prohibition and the first seven years of repeal:

During prohibition, home-building was at its peak, assets of building and loan associations increased nearly 150 per cent. and savings deposits, life insurance investments and automobile sales soared. During repeal, this trend, especially in home building, was reversed.

Answers To QUIZ

1. Iraq. 2. Emigrant refers to the country from which, immigrant to the country to which, immigration is made. 3. Two—Asquith and Lloyd George. 4. Flower. 5. Clara Bow. 6. The late Dr Sun Yat-sen; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; Dr H. H. King. 7. Viscount. 8. Native of Leeds. 9. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, in 1862. 10. Emperor of Japan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A total of \$1,550,504.66 was reached yesterday by the War Fund inaugurated by the S. C. M. Post, Ltd., with the following donations:
Mrs. D. S. Sanford \$40
No. 2 Police Station Shrapnel Box (second donation) 71
Cheero Club (sale of old time, etc.) 27
In Memoriam of M. d. B. 249.50
Mr. C. Trott (in memory of the late Mr. J. Brook) 2
A Postal Clerk 10
Middlesex Regiment (sale of old time) 4
W. and H. 20

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A WARNER BROS. First National Picture

Directed by RAY ENRIGHT

Original Screen Play by John Mankin, Jr. and Fred F. Finklehoffe

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A Henry Koster Production with

Robert CUMMINGS Mischa AUER

S. Z. Sakall Samuel S. Hinds

Allyn Joslyn Franklin Pangborn

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TO-MORROW: "Hunchback of Notre Dame"

MONDAY: "The Count of Monte Cristo"

TUESDAY: Gary Cooper in "BEAU GESTE"

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS

CATHAY

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Where the Police Leave Off

THE SAINT TAKES OVER

GEORGE SANDERS WENDY BARRE

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Robert YOUNG WALTER BRENNAN RUTH HUSSEY NAT PENDLETON

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